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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. III, NO 104 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
May				
6th	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th	Caledonia	8000	—	—
22nd	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
19	Kashmir	9000	—	—
1st June	Mooltan	10000	—	—
12th	Arabia	8000	—	—
19th	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
16th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	—	—
1st July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	Kalyan	9000	—	—
17th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	Cale onia	8000	—	—
31st	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamo Maru	T Sasaki	3801	23rd April	6th May
Kyo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	S Nakano	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4626	11th May	26th May
Jinsen Maru	I. Te	1724	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to—

S. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Yark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST, DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	—
City of Calcutta	7686	—	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	—	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	—
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	—

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1 091	499	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 156.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 7th May		†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Monday, 10th May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Passengers only)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 7th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday, 6th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413, tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, on or about 20th May, 1915, via Suez Canal. Special fare: one class only. Limited Accommodation.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

4th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	—	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing 13

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/.
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the.

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. 16

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C. 15

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS" prepares students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY at moderate rates, SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Coaching of Students at their homes undertaken. Apply 130, Chandanwadi, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 184

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the All India Mohamedan Educational Conference. Besides good character and sound health, good knowledge of English and Urdu, experience of office work, power of superintendence, and habits of energetic discharge of duties are necessary qualifications. At present the sanctioned salary is Rs. 200 a month and the starting pay will be Rs. 125 a month with an annual increment of Rs. 25 for the first three years. But the amount of the starting pay may be modified to suit any special case.

All applications may be sent to—
The HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
All India Mohamedan Educational Conference.
129 Aligarh U. P

WANTED CHIEF OFFICER & ENGINEER for Sukkur Municipality, Sind. Pay Rs. 400—40—600 plus Rs. 25 horse allowance, yearly increment being subject to the approval of the Municipality. Applicants holding diploma in Civil Engineering and having experience in Water Works, Drainage, Town-Planning Road making, etc., should apply with attested copies of testimonials and particulars of Educational qualifications, previous employments, age, and nationality to THE PRESIDENT, Municipality, Sukkur, Sind, on or before the 7th May, 1915. The selected candidate will be on 12 months' probation, during which period he must learn Sindhi. He will be required to join within 15 days after appointment and to furnish a personal security for Rs. 5,000. The appointment will be terminable with three months' notice or pay in lieu on either side. 186

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Revenue Officer in the Alwar State on the following terms.—

1. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 p.m. by biennial increments of Rs. 40 p.m.
2. Travelling Allowance. Leave and Pension according to State Rules.
3. Minimum period for which the candidate selected shall be bound to serve the State will be TEN years.
4. Appointment will be subject to six months probation.
5. On confirmation, the incumbent shall be required to deposits a security equal in amount to his six months pay which will be liable to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement on his part.
6. The security deposit, if not made at once, shall be recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 200 from the pay.
7. Alwar Government reserve to themselves the right of dispensing with the services of the incumbent, at their discretion, during the period of 10 years on one month's notice.

Applicant must possess sufficient knowledge and experience of Revenue and Settlement work and must be well qualified to efficiently control and direct, as an executive head, the subordinates—from Tehsildars down to Patwaries. He must know Hindi and English languages sufficiently to carry on correspondence.

Applications should reach the SENIOR MINISTER Alwar State, before the 1st of June 1915, and must be accompanied with photographs. 179

WANTED.

WANTED for high school LADY TEACHER. Apply to Box No. 330 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 580

INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS and FIREMEN.—Apply with copies of certificates to the LOCO SUPDT., J. B. Ry., Jodhpur. 180

WANTED applications from persons of all grades and qualifications for Terms. Apply to KAPOOR & Co., Appointment Agents Delhi. 579

WANTED smart GOANESE BUTLER for sundry work. High references required—Apply with copies of testimonials to PRIVATE SECRETARY, Datia. 181

WANTED—A qualified HINDU TUTOR. Salary according to fitness.—Apply stating age and full particulars to INSPECTOR EDUCATION, Datia, C. I. 182

A Graduate as a HEAD MASTER for the Islamia School, Bareilly. Trained will be preferred. For further particulars apply to S. M. ABDUL WADOOD, Nala, Bareilly. 183

WANTED a PARTNER to invest Rs. 2,000 in a profitable business (Europeans and Eurasians preferred. Apply to Box No. 104 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 190

WANTED.—Second hand MOTOR CAR —good running order.—Please apply stating make, model etc., to Box No. 331 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 581

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED.—STATION MASTER on Rs 60, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on Rs. 130 (abroad.), Competent INDIAN DYER for up-country and TYPEWRITER MECHANIC for Bombay. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A BAND HAVILDAR for the Q. V. O. Corps of Guides Infantry; must be of a good class and a good musician. If below the Rank of Havildar would receive early promotion if found suitable.

Apply BAND PRESIDENT, Q. V. O. Corps of Guides, Mardan, N. W. F. P. 180

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, one SANITARY INSPECTOR, holding certificate of Sanitary Surveyors' class of Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 50 Rs. 10 allowance p.m.

The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned before 15th May 1915.

K. P. PARNJPYE,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
City Municipal Office,
Poona, 29th April, 1915. 558

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified Medical Man for the post of Chief Medical Officer, Patiala State.

Pay from Rs. 1,000 p.m. according to qualifications. Further particulars can be ascertained on application.

None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has considerable experience. No application will be entertained after 31st May 1915.

Apply stating age and qualifications to the JUDICIAL SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Patiala. 130

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers guarantee Best Results and Perfect Satisfaction. They will prove it by facts and figures. 336

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 279

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.

Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE.—Two MOTOR CARS, (1) Sheffield-Simplex, 45 H.P. Six Cylinder, Gear-box-less, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, in excellent condition, price Rs. 19,500. No offers. (2) Minerva, 38 H.P. Four Cylinder, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, best condition, price Rs. 14,500. No offers. Sold as owner wishes to leave Bombay for a long period. Apply to:—

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
538 Chôupaty Road.

TO BE LET

MATHERAN KHAN HOTEL, room available. Apply KHAN. 570

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—a very convenient Bunglow at the end of the Gamdevi Road, opposite Sir D. M. Telli's Bungalow, Girgaum. M. G. D. 573

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

A ROOM TO LET in Watson's Annexe with bathroom attached. Also sitting out verandah. Electric lights. Cheap. Apply to "M. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO LET—TWO EXCELLENT ROOMS, well furnished with bathroom and W. C. attached also E. L. and fans and private entrance. Situable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 171

TO LET—BUNGLOW with out-houses and accommodation for carriages or two motor cars. Situation most healthy. Chinchpoogli Hill, Parel Tank Road, Available from 1st June next. Monthly rent Rs. 110 and Water Tax by meter. Apply to:—

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
532 Chaupati Road.

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.

For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.

Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1915-1916.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, 1915, for the supply of 12,000 barrels of Portland Cement delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as required during the official year ending 31st March 1916.

2. The cement to be in accordance with British standard specification, and tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
Fergusson Road,
Bombay, 20th April, 1915. 443

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Upper and Lower subordinates for Supervisors, OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS posts in the newly formed Nasik, Surat, and Ahmedabad Sub-divisions of the Northern Sanitary District. Appointments will in the first case be temporary but selected applicants for Sub-overseers' posts will be required to produce Medical certificates of fitness and be willing to accept permanent posts.

2. Applications stating qualifications, age, previous experience with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and salary required, will be received by the Undersigned upto May 15th.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY,
A. M. I. C. E.
Executive Engineer,
545 Northern Sanitary District.
Shahibag W. D. No. 9.
Ahmedabad, 23rd April, 1915.

S. S. "CITY OF POONA."

ARRIVED ON 2nd MAY, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 339

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENTS the BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPG. & WG. COY., LTD., have appointed our client Mr. MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI to work the Mill as their Manager and Banker for a period of five years from the 30th day of April, 1915. The Coy. has put Mr. Mafatlal in possession of the Mill premises and authorized him to pay and recover debts due by and owing to the Coy. Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai will work the above Coy. as the Manager and Banker for the period abovementioned and that he will pay and recover the debts due by and owing to the Coy. in usual course of business.

The public are therefore requested to have all dealings relating to the Coy. with Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai alone and pay to and recover from him the debts owing to and due by the Coy.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Coy., Ltd., and Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1915.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients Munshi Mahomed Hasson Makba, Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar, Badruddin Abdulla Koor, Munshi Mahomed Ismail Hafiz, Abdul Kadir Shaikh Bhican, Haji Ibrahim Jiteker, Gulam Mahomed Malik, Abdul Gafoor Allam Khan, Mowli Mahomed Yoowis Haindaday, Mahomed Ali Kuraishi and Nakhuda Shahabuddin Ghattay, all of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan inhabitants the Directors of the Juma Masjid of Bombay, for and on behalf of the "Madressa-e-Muhamuadia" of Bombay have contracted to purchase from Messrs. Mahomed Hoosein bin Bapu Saheb Moosa and Kamruddin bin Bapu Scheb Moosa also of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan inhabitants the following property:—viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Khandia Cross Lane the Street between Undria Street and Tank Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 151 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 472—473—475—472—473 and 475 New Nos. A/7737 and 7736 Old Survey Nos. 2626—2627—2628 and 2629 and New Survey No. 2A/3979 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 664 and Street Nos. 11 and 13 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the property of Ruttonbai widow of Manmohandas Govinddas on the West by Fakir Amirsh's Durgah on the North by the Sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Khandia Cross Lane the street between Undria Street and Tank Street.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, mortgage, charge lease gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1915.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
584 Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JERBAI TEMULJI DASTUR, wife of DINSHAJERJI TATA & Bai PIROJBAI TEMULJI DASTOOR, both of Bombay Parsees have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof: otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bora Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 437, 438, New Nos. 5465, 5466, Old Survey Nos. 812, 813, 771, and New Survey Nos. 9186 and 9186 and bounded on the East by the s'd Bora Bazar Street on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by Hanuman Lane on the South by the properties of Nowroji Nusserwanji Kaka which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2272 and Street Nos. 202-204 and 83, 85 and were formerly in the occupation of Edalji Framji Makihatana or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1915.
MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER,
BILLIMORIA & CO.,
577 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "IYO MARU" having arrived on the 2nd instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
584 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1985.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH MAY AT 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Humum Street, Fort, in the Shop close to Messrs. Duke and Sons Soda Water Factory the household teak and blackwood furniture of the concerned consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner and fancy cabinets, dining tables, revolving and arm-chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single almiras, bookstands, cushion sofas bed room sofas veranda benches, writing and wash hand tables screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, office chairs tapestry lined reclining sofas, hatstands, etc.

The property is on view.

N. B.—The Vendor will not bid directly or indirectly and the goods will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.—(Continued.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH AND TASTEFUL HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of very rich tasteful and high class up-to-date household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Mackenzie and Dewjee Canjee grand ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., at Florence House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Florence House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, (near Taj Mahal Hotel, Fort), the very rich artistic and high class quite up-to-date household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge Mackenzie and Dewji Canjee consisting of sliding dining table for 15 men and chairs large size glass back sideboard, dinner-waggons and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, drawing-room rich plate glass shelf cabinets, elegant mirror cabinets, corner cabinets, 1 grand ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich Genoa velvet lined drawing room suite, very lovely glass decorated drawing room screen drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, music Canterbury, writing and office tables and chairs, teapoys and centre tables English rich door curtains, single and double Iron and Brass double bedsteads, very richly carved and decorated teak and blackwood bedstead, by Wimbridge, single and double hand painted almiras, rich hand-painted vases and jars, fancy low and easy and lady chairs, bedroom sofas, lady's secretariat, English palm stands, silver cabinet lined rich satin, lot of cane Singapore furniture, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, rich glass, crockery and platedware China and choir matting, etc., etc.

The property of H. A. H. Payne, Esq., Solicitor of Messrs. Payne and Co. proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman, 1 N. S. U. Motor Cycle 2 1/2 h. p. single cylinder, fixed engine, magneted igintion, in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Baloo Sarang Street, or Bhoosari Moholla near Crawford Market.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Krishna Fatah and Co, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the mortgagor Haji Shariff, Sulleman deceased the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay with all the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 97 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2003 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 170 and Street No. 39-41 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, aforesaid, on the North by the property of Vort Mahomedalli Nulwala and on the South by the property of Sacoor Haji Hassan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, etc., apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker Solicitors' attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 35 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

Commencing Saturday May, 8th

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer in her Repertoire of Dances, Ancient, Modern, Eastern and Western, as performed by her at the Royal Opera House, COVENT GARDEN, and with the Imperial Russian Ballet.

SUPPORTED BY

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD,

The Famous American Prima Dona in her Operatic Songs and

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer.

Roshanara's Indian Dances have been enthusiastically received in every Capital of Europe and the United States. She has been called the Dancer with the Most Beautiful Arms in the World.

TWO SHOWS DAILY.
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 O'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO

ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

Artistes and companies will bear in mind the following facts while applying for occupancy—

1. Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co
BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

From the Palace & Palladium, London.

THE BRIGHT AND BREEZY ONES.

Edwin Emmeline
BRETT AND ORFORD
BRETT AND ORFORD
BRETT AND ORFORD

In another bright and breezy musical skit:—

"MIXED BATHING"

Brett has another great Chorous Song: 'Whoop, Let's do it Again.

BOMBARDING PRZEMYSL!!

War Films of special interest by Pathe's opera or who was wounded in his zeal to supply the wants of patrons of the Excelsior.

WIFFLES' TWO ENGAGEMENTS

Wiffles' latest and best laughter raiser.

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915

Description of the Great English Race from start to finish.
Even more exciting and thrilling than last year.

EXCELSIOR FOR COOLNESS AND COMFORT.

BALLIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE
BOMBAY.

MISS GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

Will give a CONCERT on
Tuesday 4th May 1915
at 9-30 p. m.
including a Series of
REAL & AUTHENTIC
ORIENTAL DANCES
Reserved Seats Rs. 5 & Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2 & Re. 1.
Bookings and Tickets at the Theatre.

THE SKATING RINK.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. 15

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AMUSEMENTS.

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OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10 P.M.

Brightest, Biggest and Best of Vaudeville & Cinema in Town

MISS PEGGY PARIS

A gifted Comedienne and even more appreciated on the Piano.

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"A SOLDIER'S DUTY"

Highly interesting Drama.
Other pictures showing this week:

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Latest War and Topical Gazette, Comics, etc.
To-morrow, Wednesday, at 10 p.m.

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Well-Known Artistes.
Specially Selected Cinema
Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies
Lord and Lady Willingdon.
In aid of the
Bombay Presidency Women's Branch
of the War & Relief Fund:
NAVAL BRANCH.
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Plan at **ROSE & CO.**

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"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers.
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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Chikurline stands the foremost of all hair oils by winning numerous certificates and first class medals.
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Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Hornby Road*
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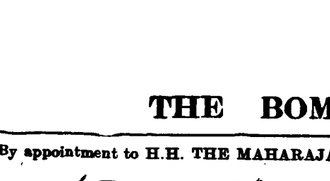
SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—
Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.
Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.
(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.
Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction"
FREE ON APPLICATION.



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EMPIRE TYPEWRITER
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NO PAINS—NO GAINS
BUT what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of **LAOCOON PAIN-RUB** from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get **PAIN-RUB** and no substitute to avoid disappointment.
Of all Stores & Chemists.

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(The Original Madon's)
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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
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Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May 2nd.

Iyomaru	Okomato	Kobe.
Dwarka	Maples	Busreh.

May 3rd.

Schivedagon	Creagh	Rangoon.
Jersey Moor	Barton	Piraeus.

DEPARTURES.

May 3rd.

Soldier Prince	Barnes	London.
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi.
Militiades Embericos	Charitanos	Liverpool.

The following vessels have received Port clearances yesterday.

Steamers	Kinkason Maru	for	Kobe
,,	Umzumbi	for	Marseilles.

The following vessels entered Docks for loading:—

Steamers	Caledonia	for	London
,,	City of Poona	for	Marseilles etc.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Tosan Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 1st instant.

S. S. Iyo Maru—The s. s. Iyo Maru, 3,691 tons, Captain K. Okomato, arrived here on Sunday from Kobe, which port she left on the 3rd ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Dwarka—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Dwarka, 7,591 tons, Captain S. N. Maples, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Busreh, which port she left on the 28th April last with general goods on board.

S. S. Schwedagon—The s. s. Schwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of oil on board.

S. S. Jersymoor—The s. s. Jersymoor, 2,408 tons, Captain W. B. Barton, arrived here yesterday from Piracus, in ballast.

S. S. Linga—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 949 tons, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Miltiades Embiricos—The s. s. Miltiades Embiricos, 2,176 tons, Captain D. Charitanos sailed yesterday, for Liverpool with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Aviemoor—The s. s. Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, will sail today for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kinkasan Maru—The s. s. Kinkasan Maru, 3,324 tons, Captain H. Koizumi, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Umzumbi—The s. s. Umzumbi, 2,138 tons, Captain H. Robertson, will sail to-day for Marseilles via Suez Canal with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Monday, May 2nd, 1915.

A. Lord Tredegear	Griffiths		T. Morrison & Co
B. Orientai	Valentine		P. & O. Co
C City of Poona			K. Nixson & Co
D& E Taisho Maru		Gawa	N. Y. Kaisha
F. Fluent		Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
H. Heliyo Maru		Nakumra	R. Bommanji
K. Kinkasan Maru			N. Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.
Indrawati ..... K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru	Sasaki		N. Y. Kaiha
2 Aviemoor	Williams		T. M. & Co
3 Jedaah	Loitus		M. M. & Co
4 Budrie			T. M. & Co
9 Cannizero	Smith		M. M. & Co
12 Firenzie	Merlo	Boldovino & Co.,	Italian
Vita	Cammack		M. M & Co
13 Elgin	Potts		M. M. & Co
14 Capri	Alberto		Ita lan Line
15 Umeta	Moxon		M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Guttenfels	Curtis	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice S N Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Leyzell	A. Yerle & Co
Arratoon	Apear-Walkers	T. M. & Co
Bijyo Maru	Kamataka	Shaw Wallace & Co
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Heilas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha
Jersey Moor	Barton	
Kasenga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
Nour-ei-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Ormara	Lean	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	

EXPORTS.
May 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Poona (s) 644 bales wool, raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 90 bales wool raw, E. Dossa; 2,002 cwt. linseed, 3,000 cwt. castorseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,050 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.

FOR LONDON.
Caledonia (s) 200 cwt. cutle fish, P. Meherally.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Fluent (s) 25 bales wool, K. M. Nattoo.

FOR NEW YORK.
Lord Tredagar (s) 80 cwt. wild mace, 162 cwt. olibanum, 200 cwt. gum siraj, M. Jaferbhoy; 1,001 cwt. ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt. gum siraj, 105 cwt. ghatty gum, 5 cwt. cardamom seed, E. Ntwroji & Co.; 900 cwt. cassein, K. D. Bankar.

FOR MOJI.
Taisho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Taisho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Taisho Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Kirin Maru (s) 8 bales hemp, N. Fateally & Co.; 1¼ cwt. ivory c. pieces, M. Kassam.
Heiyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nansey & Co.; 22 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.
Kinkasan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.
Kirin Maru (s) 1,800 cwt. onions, R. E. Dada Kanji.
Oriental (s) 22 balos twist (c). M. B. Kaisha; 57 cwt. bysobole, A. H. Mowji & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.
Kirin Maru (s) 24 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Oriental (s) 400 lbs. ivory, H. Cowasji.

FOR TAMSUI.
Oriental (s) 39 cases opium, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Oriental (s) 20 cwt. sandalwood, H. Abdally.

IMPORTS.
S. S. Gutenfels, from Alexandria, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—100 bags broken tiles, 176 crates, 60 cases tiles, 76 crates marble tiles, 300 casks, 56 barrels cement, 5 cases cutlery, 280 d//bags Epsom salt, 420 casks, 60 drums manganese chloride, 50 bags sulphate of aluminium, 2 drums chloride of zinc, 75 drums bleaching powder, 4 casks bicromate of potash, 10 drums sodium sulphate, 20 barrels borax, 32 bags dextrine, 155 packages, 250 boxes candles, 57 cases clocks, 30 cases locks, 30 casks aniline salt, 3 casks, 46 kegs, 26 cases, alizarine, 357 cases, 9 kegs, 12 drums, 7 casks, 1 jug aniline colours, 9 cases globes, 225 cases, 12 crates hollow glass, 1,143 cases windowglass, 2 cases bangles, 14 cases glass beads, 2 cases Amorces, 5 cases toy caps, 25 cases cherry brandy, 20 drums rectified spirit, 1,915 cases spirits, 62 drums, 209 cases beer, 978 cases, 213 bags iron nails, 17 bundles, 4 bars brass rods, 125 bundles yellow in-sheets, 200 bundles yellow in-squares, 32 cases yellow in-sheating 100 bundles y. m. circles, 6 cases german silver circles, 12 cases aluminium sheets, 72 cases aluminium circles, 1 case aluminium goods, 74 barrels mineral oil, 125 casks lubricating oil, 12 casks, 10 cases, zinc sheets, 8 cases, 10 barrels lead pipes, 1 case imitation pearls, 4 cases ivory waste, 6 cases oilcloth, 2 cases leather, 65 drums, 3 casks, 237 cases, 239 kegs, colours and paints, 50 kegs white lead, 12 cases, 1 drum, 10 barrels varnish, 250 bales paste board, 181 bales straw board, 633 bales, 216 cases, 20 packages paper, 2 cases perfumery, 126 crates, 100 bags, 12 cases, 53 packages glass bottles, 6 cases biscuits, 750 bags farina, 64 cases preserves, 14 cases cheese, 10 cases confectionery, 10 cases c. mille 50 cases sterilised mille, 10 cases sterilised cream, 66 bags cummium seed, 24 bales cotton yarn, 113 bales, 359 bales cotton goods, 309 cases, 11 bales woollen goods, 37 cases half woollen goods, 1 case Berlin wool. 2 cases woollen yarn, 7 cases cotton and woollen goods, 1 case woollen and silk 71 cases silk and cotton goods, 1 case woollen cotton and silk, 45 cases marble, 1 case silk goods, 50 cases bar soap, 3 cases cigars, 2 bales cotton carpets, 78 bales cotton blankets.

S. S. Vita from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—831 bags dry dates, 4,715 bags sardines, 6 bundles sharkfins, 2 cases fish maws, 95 bundles fish, 58 cases opium, 11 tins pearls, 3 tins gold coin, 1 bundle silver coin, 11 bundles specie dollars, 1 tin gold coin and currency notes, 1 bundle silver coin and c. notes, 84 bundles, 1 tin specie, 19 bundles rose buds, 18 bundles allari, 315 bundles, 15 bales wool.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft.
Mo.	3	m 1 23	27 3	3	m 7 24	14 4
		2 22a	29 2		8 24a	19 3
Tu.	4	m 2 13	26 4	4	m 8 13	15 0
		3 16a	28 3		9 30a	19 6
W.	5	m 3 11	25 3	5	m 9 8	16 11
		4 17a	27 3		10 53a	19 10
Th.	6	m 4 22	24 5	6	m 10 16	18 5
		5 27a	26 6			
Fr.	7	m 5 49	24 0	7	m 0 17	19 6
		6 40a	26 0		11 51a	19 5
Sat.	8	m 7 25	24 4	8	m 1 24	18 11
		7 46a	25 10		1 18a	19 9
Sun.	9	m 8 40	25 1	9	m 2 15	18 3
		8 40a	25 9		2 22a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 3 (Monday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 4 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 6 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 7 (Friday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 8 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 9 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th. 1h. 42.4s. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th 5h 5 7m. p.m., First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h. 9 1 m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April, 29th 7h. 49.8h. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.798 inches.
Temperature of Air	86.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7 ,,
Dew Point	76 3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.745 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, SSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind	10 Miles.

DAIRY-FARMING IN MYSORE.

STATE LOANS ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, May 3.

With the object of encouraging the starting or improvement of dairy-farming in the Mysore State the Government notifies that the State is prepared to grant loans up to Rs. 5,000 in each case at 5 per cent. recoverable in ten years, besides leasing land for grazing and fodder growing purposes and selling sites suitable for such farm buildings. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts where the selected sites may be, will, in the first instance, consider the bona-fides and the competency of the applicants who will be expected to give proper security for the loans and grant the first mortgage to the Government on the same, till the loan is repaid. Successful applicant must start work within a year.

POLICE REFORMS IN BENGAL.

MR. GOURLAY ON DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. W. E. Gourley, Priavte Secretary to the Governor of Bengal who is appointed to enquire into certain question connected with the history of police reforms in Bengal is coming down to Calcutta from Darjeeling by the third week of ay to learn from the Police officers of the difficulties they have to contend with and to have discussions with non-official gentlemen on the subject. Mr. Gourlay is now engaged in studying the history of the police first in England and then in Bengal. It is stated that the aim of the Government is to increase the efficiency of the police, but his Excellency the Governor does not see this possible unless law-abiding sections of the people look upon the police as their natural protectors. His Excellency has gathered that there is considerable antagonism between the police and law-abiding sections of the community.

CASUALTIES IN ACTION AT HAFIZ KHAN.

AN OFFICER'S HEROIC SACRIFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 1.

The "Englishman" contradicts the rumour that the bodies of officers and men of the 8th Rajputs killed in action at Hafiz Khan were not recovered. All were recovered and the officers were buried in a cemetry at Shabkadr in the presence of the Chief Commissioner and most of the civil and military dignitories of Peshawar. Lieut. Bath died in a very gallant attempt to save Lieut. Irvin, a brother officer.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 3.

A few thunderstorms occurred in Burma and Assam but elsewhere the weather has been dry.

The principal amounts of rain were:—Moulmein four inches, Victoria Point three, Shillong four and Dhubri one.

The temperature remains high over the greater part of Northern India.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Temperature both maximum and minimum is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts. Temperature remains higher than usual at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become moderately clouded in Sind but remain clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is below the average at Jaipur. Temperature continues in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in West Kathiawar, south Gujarat and Central India West. The air is drier than usual in Cutch and at Neemuch. Day temperature is above the average except on the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is also in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity has increased at Raipur and Chanda. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity has considerably increased in the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have been reported from Mysore. Colombo has had half an inch of rain and a rough sea during a thunderstorm. Cloud has increased over the greater portion of the reporting area.

Some thundershowers are likely in Malabar, Mysore and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	87.5	77.8	53	..	10.82	—0 12
Jask	95.5	81.5	50	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	100.1	86.5	28	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	116.1	82.5	37	..	0.95	—0.76
Rawalpindi	103.7	72.5	43	..	11.64	1.53
Lahore	112.6	76.7	41	..	5.28	1.49
Hissar	114.6	77.9	32	..	3.89	..
Ambala	107.7	75.1	35	..	5.49	—0.42
Delhi	110.0	73.2	45	..	12.10	8.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.7	86.1	43	..	8.17	5.35
Mainpuri	113.9	81.2	41	..	4.55	2.62
Jhansi	114.1	89.2	23	..	3.64	1.98
Cawnpore	110.0	81.5	53	..	3.52	1.80
Allahabad	110.3	82.5	38	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.1	81.8	42	..	1.17	—0.10
Kasachi	87.2	79.4	90	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	110.0	88.8	27	..	3.70	2.18
Jaipore	112.0	80.4	16	0.06	3.68	2.05
Kotah	113.6	91.6	14	..	5.93	4.64
GJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	109.4	73.3	49	..	1.43	—0 86
Dwarka	88.0	77.4	88	..	2.42	—4.74
Veraval	85.1	76.7	83	..	1.25	—9.76
Rajkot	110.1	71.8	58	..	0.46	—1.09
Bhavnagar Para	112.8	76.4	64	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat	97.1	77.7	76	..	0.83	—0.44
Ahmedabad	98.5	73.6	71	..	0.33	—0.09
Deesa	114.5	75.4	43	..	0.96	—0.62
Neemuch	111.7	82.2	26	..	4.69	2.77
Indore	110.1	78.3	26	..	2.89	1.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	109.3	79.5	30	..	3.93	1.07
Saugor	109.8	84.2	13	..	3.70	1.08
Hoshangabad	112.9	80.6	21	..	5.11	3.20
Khandwa	114.1	82.3	32	..	3.15	1.85
Akola	114.1	89.5	30	..	5.59	3.38
Amraoti	112.8	89.3	15	..	4.79	2.49
Nagpur	111.7	88.3	35	..	6.05	2.95
Chanda	110.5	87.0	44	..	6.14	2.68
Raipur	109.1	82.1	50	0.02	3.39	0.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.2	80.2	78	..	1.23	—0.58
Ratnagiri	89.5	81.1	71	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	91.2	81.2	71	..	2.03	—0.06
Karwar	89.2	77.8	77	..	6.61	4.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	112.8	79.9	22	..	4.95	3.92
Ahmednagar	109.2	78.4	27	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	99.4	74.9	65	..	3.39	1.63
Sholapur	108.4	77.6	47	..	7.13	4.88
Bijapur	104.7	73.9	60	..	6.75	4.38
Belgaum	93.2	68.0	91	..	6.07	1.97
Ahmedabad	108.2	76.5	35	..	5.24	3.49
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.5	80.0	32	..	4.88	2.03
Hyderabad	103.9	81.3	57	..	5.00	1.75
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.6	81.2	64	..	4.12	—3.92
Calicut	90.5	81.1	76	..	16.83	5.57
Cochin	91.9	80.5	77	..	28.04	10.90
Colombo	88.9	75.9	94	0.56	33.65	—5.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	81.7	72	..	7.99	0.41
Bellary	105.1	79.2	71	..	5.93	2.49
Cuddapah	109.0	85.3	51	..	9.39	3.98
Madras	94.2	80.1	81	..	25.47	4.40
Bangalore	97.1	71.8	76	..	5.70	—0.17
Coimbatore	97.6	75.8	74	..	8.46	0.77
Trichinopoly	101.1	70.8	61	..	8.34	—3.05
Negapatam	96.9	81.1	78	..	22.22	—8.08

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd May 1915, was 29.996 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's borometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Too much night work, headaches roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. C. 18

When doctor says "No Solid Food"
try Mellin's—because Mellin's Food, whether prepared in the usual way or used as the basis for other light dishes, is so easy of assimilation that full nourishment is afforded without any tax upon the digestion.
Mellin's Food is free from starch, is prepared instantly, and needs no cooking.
The splendid nutritive value of Mellin's Food is endorsed by medical men in all quarters of the world.
Mellin's Food
An invaluable little Booklet entitled "Dainty Diet," containing many appetising recipes appropriate to the "No Solid Food" stage, together with sample of Mellin's Food, will be sent free on receipt of 2 anna stamps by
Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co., Bombay
Mellin's Food, Ltd (India Branch) London, E.

Is Baby strong?
The chief signs of childhood health are:—(1) A steady weekly increase in weight. (2) Colour in the cheeks and a firm condition of the flesh. (3) A good appetite. (4) Long, quiet sleeps. (5) General contentment and vigorous movements. (6) Easy Teething.

Weakly children regain health and strength when fortified by the magnificent healing and nourishing cod liver oil which alone is used for the preparation of SCOTT'S Emulsion. Your child will grow healthier, stronger and better in every way after a course of
SCOTT'S Emulsion

An early morning cup of
VAN HOUTEN'S cocoa
makes a good start for the day

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

THE EASTERN MARITIME, LIMITED.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 3.

The Directors' Report of The Eastern Maritime, Limited, has been forwarded to us for perusal. Never having heard of the concern, and the text of the Report deviating somewhat from the good old-fashioned orthodox lines Directors usually employ when opening up their hearts to shareholders curiosity led us to gather up a little further information with regard to the objects and constitution of the Company. In response to our application, the agents, Messrs. Shaikhnag and Co., very kindly forwarded the prospectus. Here it is, given *in extenso*, for the benefit of any of our readers who might feel disposed to take an interest in the advancement of "Indian trade in its true sense," and "to learn navigation in all its branches." The italics are ours.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been established for the purpose of running passenger and cargo steamers in the Eastern Waters and especially along the vast coast line of the Indian Continent, the Persian Gulf, China, Japan and Africa. This Company will be entirely managed by *Navigation Experts and thus is sure to afford far better means of transport to the Indian passengers and cargo.*

Self-help has proved to be a simple solution of many a knotty industrial and commercial problem and wide experience has forced the conviction upon our minds that unless India comes forward with her vast resources and with her enterprising young men to claim and occupy her legitimate position amongst the commercial sea-powers and take into her hands her carrying trade with its daily increasing exports and imports, Indian trade will never advance in its true sense.

A glance at the figures from Custom Office reports will be sufficiently convincing. It will be seen that the existing means are insufficient to cope with the traffic as it is and in a short time will be totally inadequate, as it is expected to increase enormously—thanks to the greater industrial and commercial activity, which will not bear its legitimate fruit and will be short-lived if facilities of transport did not keep pace with it. No apology is therefore needed to launch a new shipping concern.

To start with, it is intended to establish a regular service along the Western Coast of India viz:—Bombay, Jaigad, Vengurla, Mangalore, Bhavnagar and Gulf of Cutch lines both for passengers and cargo. Orders will be soon placed with the best builders for steamers with larger tonnage and greater speed and with all conveniences to suit Indian requirements and to ensure a swift and comfortable voyage.

In no way actuated by a spirit of competition, the Company will be conducted *strictly on business lines* and every care will be taken of the interest of the Share-holders.

The distinguishing feature of the Company will be that every facility and opportunity will be given to enterprising Indians irrespective of caste, creed, and colour, *to learn navigation in all its branches.*

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at Baria Mansions Carnac Rd. and every person applying for a share or shares in the Company and every person to whom any share or shares in the Company will be alloted, shall be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Application for shares should be made in the form given and be forwarded with remittance for the amount payable on application, to the Board of Directors at the Registered Office of the Company.

If the full number of shares applied for is not allotted the balance of the sum paid on application will be credited against allotment and call.

The prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company, Baria Mansions, Carnac Road, Bombay.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors report that:—

1. Your Directors beg to submit the General Balance Sheet of the Company for the eleven months ending 28th, February, 1915, duly audited.

2. Your Directors had to face the same difficulties in their work as last year owing to changes in the management due to resignations of the Agents.

3. The frequent changes in the management since the formation of the Company have caused some irregularities in the accounts and working of the Company which your present Board is taking serious steps to rectify as early as possible. These irregularities have been pointed out by your Auditors in details.

4. Your late Agents Messrs. M. A. H. Nemazee & Co. had undertaken to bear all preliminary expenses under certain circumstances and your Directors are paying their best attentions to this matter.

5. The frequent changes in the management, the recent Bank failures causing an unsettled state of the Country's finances and the world war that is now raging has impeded the smooth working of the Company so much so that your Board is unable to report any substantial increase in the paid up Capital of the Company.

6. Your present Board and the Managing Agents have decided not to devote much attention to canvassing before a model steamer service is opened. With this view your Directors have arranged to send two men to England by the first available mail to secure for the Company a vessel of an up-to-date style with high speed and all modern comforts.

7. Your Directors feel confident that when their steamer begins to ply on the coast from the next season in September, shares will be in great demand and the work of placing the Company's shares on the market will be greatly facilitated.

8. Your are requested to confirm the appointment of Directors and also to appoint Auditors for the next year and fix their remuneration.

GOVIND RAMKRISHNA GOKHALE,
Chairman.

(Signature in Modi.)

Bombay, 17th April 1915.

THE EASTERN MARITIME LIMITED.
Balance Sheet as at 28th February 1915.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nominal Capital:— 2,00,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each		50,00,000 0 0
Subscribed Capital:— 1,304 Shares of Rs. 25 each Rs. 15 per share called up	19,560 0 0	
Less calls in arrears:—		
Application Deposits:—from Agents and Directors and Outsiders .. 5,600		
Allotment Moneys:—from Agents and Directors and Outsiders .. 12,780	18,380 0 0	
		1,180 0 0
Moneys received on shares not allotted:—		
Application money on 49 shares	245 0 0	
Allotment money on 10 shares	100 0 0	
		345 0 0
Calls paid in advance on 10 shares:—		100 0 0
Sundry Creditors:—		
On Loan % from Agents	6,642 7 0	
Outstanding for Expenses.	1,592 11 0	
		8,235 2 0
		9,860 2 0

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
Moveable Property:—		
Office Furniture (at cost).	997 8 0	
Adjusting Account (Expenses)	43 0 3	
Cash with M. A. H. Nemazee	1,269 1 0	
Preliminary Expenses	7,548 8 9	
		9,860 2 0

The nominal capital has been set down at fifty lakhs, and after over twelve months work, the balance sheet discloses that share money to the extent of Rs. 1,625 has been collected, inclusive of Rs. 425 appropriated on 59 shares which were applied for but not allotted. If the office furniture is thrown in at prime cost, the net result of twelve months' operations is a debt to the Managing Agents of about Rs. 5,326. This rather discouraging feature in the company's affairs is explained away by clause 3 of the Report, which states, that "the frequent changes in the management since the formation of the Company have caused some irregularities in the account and working of the Company which your present Board is taking serious steps to rectify as early as possible. These irregularities have been pointed out by your Auditor in details." Another disappointment seems to have been occasioned by the late Agents backing down on an alleged undertaking to bear "all preliminary expenses under certain circumstances" as explained in clause 4 of the Report. But it is satisfactory to learn by the same clause that some one has at last agreed to "pay" something, for the "Directors are 'paying' their best attention to this matter." This is not a very great deal, but it amounts to an obligation—about the only thing in the shape of an asset the Company has been so far blessed with, which is a good deal to be thanking for. Clause 6 of the Report reveals a spirit of optimism under most depressing conditions which is truly amazing, for, the "present Board and the Managing Agents have decided not to devote much attention to canvassing before a model steamer service is opened. With this view your Directors have arranged to send two men to England by the first available mail to secure for the Company a vessel of an up-to-date style with speed and all modern comforts." How this sample steamer is going to be acquired by the two deputies to England is not explained. An impression must prevail with this select body of "Navigation Experts," that builders are in the habit of distributing sample boats with a view to procuring an order or two. In an enterprising age like the present nothing in the advertising line is impossible, and it is to be hoped that as expressed in clause 5, of the Report "the recent Bank failures causing an unsettled state of the Country's finances and the world war that is now raging" will not have an adverse effect on the sporting ship-builder as well, by causing a suspension in his sample facilities. If anything so untoward occurs, and the "two men" return empty-handed from England, the Directorate will feel the disappointment keenly. By clause 7, of the Report the "Directors feel confident that when their steamer begins to ply on the coast from the next season in September, shares will be in great demand and the work of placing the company's shares on the market will be greatly facilitated." Had we not seen seventeen names printed on the face of the prospectus purporting to be Directors, and the names of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, and Messrs. Framroz R. Merchant & Co., as Bankers, Solicitors, and Auditors, respectively, we should have deemed the whole affair a bit of pleasantry or a hoax. The third ordinary general meeting takes place to-morrow at the registered office of the Company, Baria Mansions, Carnac Road, when the report we have published will be submitted to the shareholders. Our reporter will be present to throw some further light, we hope, on what to us appears to be one of the most extraordinary ventures which has ever been registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882. In reply to our application for a copy of the prospectus, Messrs. Shaikhang and Co., the Agents, intimated at the same time "that two of our representatives (Mr. V. R. Parulekar and other) have gone over to Home for bringing out the steamers." As it is therefore possible the necessary funds have been subscribed to purchase the steamers, since the balance-sheet was issued, **we shall** reserve any further comments until we are apprised of what transpires at to-morrow's meeting.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

LONDON, May 1.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SUGAR.

London, May 1st.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Duty Paid, according to quality. 22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	**18/1½**
July	**17/7½**
August-September	**17/4½**
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	**18/3**
July	**17/9**
August-September	**17/6**
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	**19/9**
July	**19/4½**
August-September	**19/0**
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	**19/10½**
July	**19/6**
August-September	**19/1½**

Tone Firm.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 3.

The market this morning opened quiet and steady, but at Colaba, on receipt of reports of the prohibition of exports to Italy, there was a sharp decline on heavy selling in the bazaar, and prices declined Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 on the morning quotations.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach, May, 212
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 155
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akila, May, 183.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 176.
Good, M. G. Broach, April, 246.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	...		254	Apl. 25'16
	221			May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms)		184		Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)				
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)				
M. G. Khandesh	173	159		May 1915
M. G. Mathia				
H. G. Bangalkote				
H. G. Bhagpore				
Sanawad				
M. G. Wardha, Bhanganghat	107			Do.
M. G. Nagpore	204			Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	102			Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	199			Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)	196			Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple	194			Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar			218	Do.
H. G. Westerns			202	Do.
M. G Westerns			208	May 25'15
M. G. Miraj			223	Do.
M. G. Compta			223	Do.
M. G Erach				
M. G. Bengals	160/1			Do
M.G. Akola, Khagm.	220/1			Jan 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 1st May, 1915:—

Cotton	13,671 Bales
Wheat	74,272 cwts.
Linseed	15,116 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,332 ,,
Ginjellyseed	347 ,,
Poppyseed	919 ,,
Groundnuts	1,308 ,,
Castorseed	1,163 ,,
Rice	3,187 ,,
Myrabollams	1,382 ,,
Cottonseed	1,653 ,,
Mowrasted	49 ,,
Gram	2,885 ,,
Joowar	6,612 ,,
Maize	18 ,,
Barley	1,129 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Rs. 6-6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 513, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 611.
Linseed.
Ready Rs. 7-1, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Rs. 7-11-6, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.
Ready Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Sholapur Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy. Rs. 28, B. T. per cwt.
Madras Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
Black Katni Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore Rs. 38, R. D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 31-32d. July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward 1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready 1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m.s. do 173½.
60 d.s. Hong-Kong 134½.
Do. Shanghai 170½.
Do. Yokohama 149.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market assumed rather an easy tone to-day and the business recorded was on a restricted scale.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost unchanged.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 552½ x. d. Fazulbhai at Rs. 432½ x. d. Standard at Rs. 1,005 x. d. and Madhavji at the close declined to Rs. 1,155.

Indore Malwas dropped to Rs. 192½, Currimbhai to Rs. 182½ and Finlays to Rs. 282½.

Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,960 and Swadeshi stood steady at Rs. 1,545.

Telephones jumped to Rs. 114.

Bombay Buma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 218.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,107½ and Preference at Rs. 1,140.

In Railway shares Tapti stood stationary at Rs. 575 and Central Provinces at Rs. 119. Mandra Bhons declined to Rs. 49½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 100½ and Deferred at Rs. 199.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,610.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood stationary at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99½.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	8%	56½
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	1,610
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	Nil.	18
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15	100	do.		Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{ P	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	59xd
Mercantile Bank £ { 12½ A	25	..	8%	£22
{ 12½ B	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Bibert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	90
Areul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press	275		15	125
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	971
Fort	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M	250	..		125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Cin.	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50	785
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Sept.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	500 xd
Vardwan, G.P.	150	..		120

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. B45

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	770
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	117½
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company	250	..	20	625xd
Bombay United	250	..	10	390
Century	100	May-Nov.	7	187½
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	45	1,962½
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	437½
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	50	1,350
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent	100	April.	5	97½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	185
David	250	do.	25	550xd
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	173½
Emperor Edward	500	..	do.	395
Empress	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	430xd
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,220
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	282½
Gold Mohur	500	..	25	400
Globe	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30	450
Howard & Bullough	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton	500	do.	Nil.	105
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	Nil.	106½xd
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	25	300
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	195
James Greaves	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	11	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	695xd
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,220xd.
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,155
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,340
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	do.	50	1,675
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	45	2,350
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	215xd
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,100
Phœnix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	540
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	272½xd.
S. Mahratta	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	20	1,005xd
Sun	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	107½
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	207½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,545
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	350
{ P	500	..	Nil.	655
Western India	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept	Rs15Yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	6	5xd.
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20	100	August	Nil.	2
Banankua	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile	70	June.	7	88
Baroda Tram Co.,	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	920
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%	219
Bombay Ice Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	80
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	80
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	6Hyr.	185
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central L.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	630
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	Isho.
Chemical Co. { D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 { O	250	..	Nil.	245
{ D	100	..	Nil.	87
Katni Cement { P	40	..	Nil.	115
	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Co { O. { Old 100 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	155
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	100	July	6%	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	do.	8.12	121
Marcia & Co.	200	..	Nil.	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	July	10	90
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	Rs. 10	177
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May	7%	65
Phillips & Co.,	40	July	30%	645
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	Rs. 3½	38
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	45	790
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	Nil.	15
Soundy & Co.,	100	..	3	70 nom.
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	Nil.	12½
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6	100
Co { D	30	&	6%	100½
{ P	150	June	..	198
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	6%	158
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,107½
Tata Hydro" Deb. Cm P.S.	1,000	April-Oct.	4%	1,110
Thacker & Co.	5 0	May.	5½%	5%prem.
Telephone Co.	2 5	..	2½%	200
Treacher & Co.	5 0	July	Rs. 4	114
B—Buyer.	Nom.—Nominal price.		Nil.	462½
CD—Cum dividend	XD—Exdividend			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	122
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	9%	154
Ahmedabad Prantij R.Iway	500	Do.	6½%	655xd.
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Dhond-Baramati Railway	100	Do.	4%	110
*Guzerat Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	101½
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50	100	Do.	New	49½
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75	100	Jan-July.		74½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	New	55
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	176
Tapti Valley Rail way	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	575
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July.	4%	121

* 4% Int. paid during Construction.

WHEAT COMMISSIONERS AT KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 3.

Mr. Gubbay, the Wheat Commissioner and Mr. McWatters, the Assistant, Wheat Commissioner, arrived in Karachi and will now make this port their headquarters.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of January, February and March 1915:—The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund, Rs. 120-4; Shet Ramji Thakarsi, Rs 25; (3) Mr. Shaik Jamaldas Joothabhai Mehta, Rs. 1-4; 19 shirts and 18 coats from P. R. Cadell Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S; sweetmeats from Messrs. Keshawji Punja Danawalla and Keshav Khemraj; malpuwa from Messrs. Keshaw Gansi Shah; Sesmal Amarchand; Ghansi Pacharia; Nensi Hargowan; Kurmuca and shev from Messrs. Meghji Shivji & Co: Mr. Girdharidas Radhakisondas; ladoo from the compositors of G.I.P. Railway and Times of India; Messrs. Thakersi Mulji & Co; Messrs. Dewji Gangadhar Danawalla; Narsi Jadhav; Dewichand Dhanaji; Rawji Shivji; Virji Nathoo and Bazarwala Kamatipura; Messrs. Achalji Mawaji & Co; sutarferi from the compositors of G.I.P. Railway and Times of India; gathia from Mr. Dewji Gangadhar Danawalla; powa and sugar from Fattar Bundar Danawalla; jileb from Mrs. Saraswatibai Moreshwar Talpade; chana and kurmura from Mr. Hansraj Patramal Shah; Dawoodkhanjrice from Khimji Assur Virji Esqr.

Sometime ago one Calai Chand De, whose name is said to have occured in connection with some political cases was arrested in Calcutta and was taken to Midnapore, he is in the jail pending the enquiry in a case.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—From the first of this month the Mandvi Gujarati Girls' School is closed by the Schools Committee for reasons best known to themselves. There was no paucity of girls therein, there were 52 girls on the roll, which number is more than sufficient to form a school of three or four classes. The number had, no doubt, gone down a few months back on account of the war scare and slack business, but it was on the increase and would have been in a couple of months as good as before the war, *i.e.*, about 75. But in the meantime the school has been closed, or amalgamated, speaking in the official language, with the nearest Municipal Girls' School, situated on Musjid Bunder Road.

As per census of 1911 there are in Mandvi Ward about 4,600 girls of school-going age, i.e., between 6 and 12 years of age. For this large number there were only two Marathi and four Gujarati schools, conducted by the Schools Committee, and as if the number of schools in existence was too large for the school-going population, one of the latter is closed. Is this done to save a few hundred rupees to the rich Municipality, or to satisfy the fetish of efficiency? At any rate the people in neigubourhood of this closed school have suffered by this closing. The people have not appreciated education for their girls to such an extent as to send them to a dis-ance of ten minutes in streets literally packed with carts heavily laden with bags of grain and in which infants are exposed to serious risks. Out of the 52 girls transferred to the Musjid Bunder girls school, which is the nearest, only twenty have joined it so far, and it is very doubtful if the remaining ones will trudge to a school farther than the one to which they are now asked to go.

May I request the Schools Committee to look into this question more carefully and to issue orders to re-open this school at an early date? Instead of opening more schools in the most congested locality, our Municipality has thought fit to close one which was some years old and the number of girls who attended it was far from unsatisfactory. The Committee ought to have waited to make sure that the conditions that operated to make the number of pupils dwindle were not of the temporary nature. The decision arrived at by the Committee does not reflect credit on them inasmuch as it is not in consonance with the spirit of progress which ought to animate the educational policy of our Municipality and on which we, the people of Bombay, pride ourselves so much. If it was economy, let me plainly say, it was an economy in the wrong direction. The department of education and particularly its branch of girls' education should be the last to come under the pruning knife. We cannot have too many facilities for the education of our girls in the present condition of our society. I appeal to the Committee to reconsider their decision and to treat this case in a more liberal spirit.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

Girgaum, Bombay.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS ON RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Indian Heart" seems to have lost his head. If he objects to a special compartment being reserved for the occupation of European and Anglo-Indian travellers; why not ask for the compartment now being reserved for women on all trains throughout India, to be discontinued and allow men of all classes to travel with the high caste and purdah women? Would "Indian Heart" like a European to eat his meals in his compartment and partake of beef, pork, ham, etc.? Would he not object? Would he like a passenger of another caste to come and sit next to him while he is partaking of his food in the same compartment?

The reserving of all classes of carriages for "Europeans only" and for "Indians only," as is done on the N. W. Ry., O. and R. Ry. and B. and N. W. Ry., should be introduced on all railways in India.

The G. I. P. Ry. staff at Bori Bunder appear to be impotent to remove pure Indians from compartments, reserved for Europeans and Eurasians, why?

The sooner these matters are put right the better for all.—Yours, etc.,

"A CONSTANT TRAVELLER."

Bombay, May 1st.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter signed P. G. K., in your issue of the 30th April, I suppose he can well afford to travel 1st or 2nd class. Many Europeans cannot. We are not all over-burdened with this world's goods, but your correspondent must admit that it is not very edifying for a cleanly European man or woman, to travel in an ordinary 3rd class compartment. The passengers *are not all* clean, and everyone must admit that the ordinary European, be he what he may otherwise is cleanly. Your correspondent appears to be one of those gentlemen who see a slur cast on themselves in anything affecting an European for the latter's good. He is absolutely wrong, for most of us have a natural and great liking for our Indian friends, and fellow-workers. I myself have many true friends amongst the Indian community and value their friendship highly.

If your correspondent is anxious to test the comfort and cleanliness of 3rd class travelling, let him take a trip to Peshawar and back. I imagine he would require a goodly supply of insect powder by the time he got back to Bombay.

Your European correspondents do not appear to be asking for a *Bogie* carriage and P. G. K. is quite out when he says that the reserved compartment is labelled to carry 30 passengers. I think it is 10, quite a small affair with two seats. Not much room to move, I can assure him (let him try it for himself). But it is clean which is what we ask for. I wonder if P. G. K. would like his wife or sister to travel in a compartment in which there were only European or Indian men. Ask him, Sir. Yours, etc.

H. T. ACOTE.

Bombay, 1st May.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court, Vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

High Court, Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, China, Japan and Australia, close at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 6

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

English Mail due at 6 a.m.
Bombay University, Election of a representative to the Legislative Council.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council and a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.
P. J Hindu Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HEATH—At Mount Abu, Rajputana, on the 22nd April, the wife of Reginald H. Heath, Ex. Engineer, of a son.
SHARPE—On April 28th, at Calcutta, to the Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Sharpe, C. M. S., Shikarpur, Nadia, the gift of a son.

DEATHS.

KEENE—At Rosebank, Buckleigh, Westward Ho! N. Devon, on the 26th March, Henry George Keene, C. I. E. (retired B.C.S.,) aged 89 years.
LABERTOUCHE—In Persia, from the effect of wounds received in action, Major Guy Noel Landale Labertouche, 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Very deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks of the regiment.
CLARK—On the 25th March 1915, at 14, Southwick Street, Hyde Park, W. Colonel Stanley Yeatman Clark, late 17th Lancere, in his 76th year.
CUNNINGHAM—On the 24th March 1915, at Lime Hill, Raheny, Co., Dublin, of pneumonia, Elinor Louise, daughter of the late Mr. John Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham.
OVANS—On the 23rd March 1915, at Boscombe, Captain Edward Hornby Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles youngest son of the late J. L. and Mrs. Ovans, of East Sheen, Surrey aged 32 years.
ROBERTS—On the 22nd March, 1915, at Wudnee, Marlborough Road, Richmond, Surrey, Major-General George Ricketts Roberts, late Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late General Sir Abraham Roberts, G. C. B., aged 88.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

May, 3.

626—Parade.

For week ending 8th May 1915.
No. 1 Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 6th and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6 inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.
No. 2 Company—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday 6th for 7.5 inch Gun and Battery Drill, Colaba North.
The undermentioned will parade daily at Colaba at 7 a.m. commencing Monday 3rd May for instruction in H. P. F. under Sergt. Stubbs; Corpl. Bellamy; Bombr. Jackson; Grs. Short, Dale, Ashton and Thomson.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Cap. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. A. C. Owen, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Band Stand this evening commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

March—The Palace	H. Finck
Overture—Esmeraldo	A. Hermann
Valse—Muni	C. J. Gardener
Selection—Patience	A. Sullivan
Enti-acte—Coquetterie	A. E. Matt
Selection—Gaiety Echoes	I. Caryll
Tango—The Sweethearts	G. Darlay
Two Step—Get out and get under	H. E. Pether.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

About 360 Indian wounded and invalided soldiers were brought here yesterday morning from Suez, by the hospitalship Loyalty. The Loyalty left Suez on the 23rd April last.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Mongolia, which connected with the Salsette which left Bombay on the 10th ultimo arrived at London on the 2nd instant. All well.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 17th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

REPORTED THEFT.

Hasam Mahomed, a dealer in onions and potatoes, reports the theft of ornaments and gold-embroidered caps of the collective value of Rs. 1,300 from cupboards and boxes in his room at Chowki Mohalla.

SUCCESSFUL L. C. P. AND S. CANDIDATES

The following is the revised list of successful candidates in the First L.C.P., & S. Examination. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassim. Mr. Nazarali Mazharali Munawari, Mr. Vishwanath Mahadev Paranjape, and Mr. Vishwambhar Anant Sakhardande.

SEWREE PETROL FIRE.

Of those injured in the Sewree Petrol Fire, one more labourer died on Sunday, bringing the total number of deaths to five. The latest victim, whose name was Nama Mahadu, a Hindu, aged 22, went to his room at De Lisle Road instead of going to a hospital and he died at his place of residence.

LECTURE ON PHILIPPINES AND FILIPINOS.

Lt. E. S. Daniels, R. N. R. will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort,) this evening at 6-30 p. m (S.T.) on 'The Philippines and Filipinos" Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The Lecture is open to the public.

STREET ACCIDENT.

Harcorbai, a Hindu woman, aged 60, whilst crossing the Hornby Road near the Crawford Market on Sunday night, got confused on hearing the horn of an approaching motor car, and ran into the right side of the car and was knocked down. The front wheel passed over her left leg, fracturing her ankle. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The number of the car was 3627.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

On Thursday next at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street, Hornby Road, Fort), on the following subject:—"The mystic effects of the words and thoughts of the Avestic prayer in the light of the latest discoveries of modern science as to the powers of thought and sound." Mr. J. K. Daji, L.M., & S., will preside.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE

One John Rodrigues a cyclist, was being towed along by holding on to the off-side hand-rail of tram car No. 36, going along Girgaum Road in the direction of the Portuguese Church on Sunday night. Whilst near the Mohan Building, Rodrigues saw a tram car coming from the opposite direction, and to save himself from being caught between the two cars he threw himself off his cycle, which then ran into and was smashed by car No. 23. Rodrigues received slight abrasions about the body, for which he was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and allowed to go home.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

Eight attacks and two deaths from plague, and one attack and three deaths from small-pox were registered in Bombay on Sunday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Worli and one each from Mahim, Walkeshwar, Bhuleshwar, Umerkhadi, Chukla and Mandvi. There were no cholera cases during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 56, as compared with 149 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 145 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Saturday was 1963, out of which 67 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 6 of these latter B Ward 37, C Ward 14, D Ward 3, E Ward 6, F Ward nil and G Ward 1.

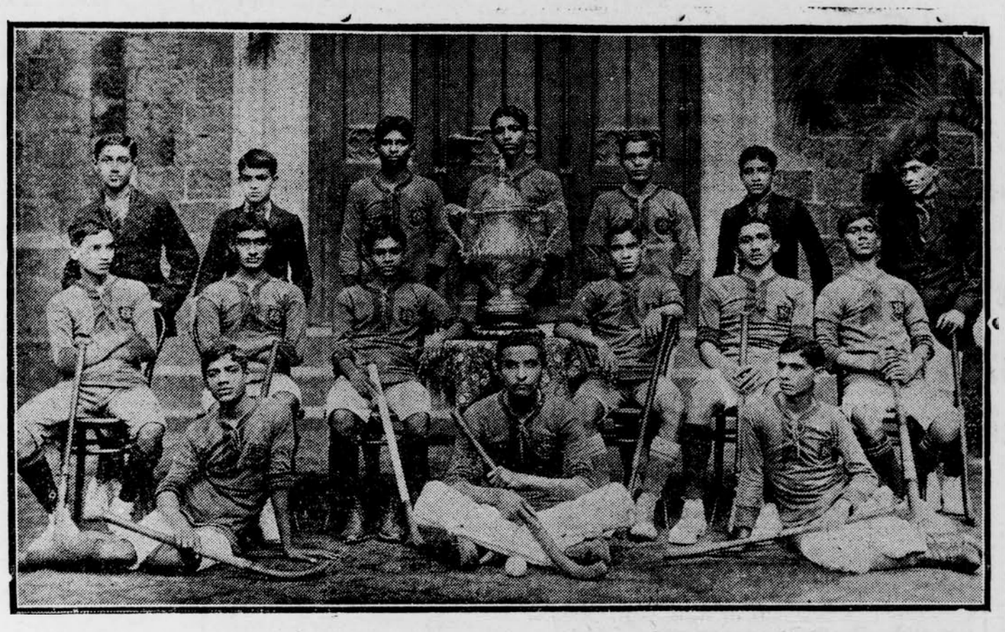
RUNAWAY HORSE.

A victoria, belonging to Mr. Jethabhai Mulji, was coming down the Gibbs Road on Sunday when the horse suddenly took fright and bolted down the road. Mr. Jethabhai and his syce Boodhia both jumped out, the latter sustaining slight abrasions. At the foot of Gibbs Road the runaway horse and carriage collided with a victoria belonging to Mr. H. D. C. Fardunji and hired by Mr. Fraser, General Manager of Messrs. Kemp and Company, and which was standing alongside the latter's residence. The impact frightened Mr. Fardunji's horse which bolted and dashed into the main entrance of the building belonging to Mr. Darabshah Bomanji Dubash, and smashed the foot of the banisters. The horse was not injured but the carriage was completely smashed. Mr. Jethabhai's horse was eventually pulled up near Messrs. Phillips and Company's office.

The name of Govindji Vasanji, the well-known Hindu confectioner of this city, has become so popular not only in Bombay, but elsewhere, that it is no wonder that the public patronage extended to him should be continually on the increase. To meet the great demand for pure and choice preparations in the confectionary line, Mr. Govindji has opened a new branch of his business near the Tram Terminus on Grant Road in the Kikabhoy Building. The opening ceremony was performed last Saturday with great eclat, attracting a large number of customers and other likely patrons.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. B.19

JUNIOR AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT 1915.



St. Xavier s High School team, Bombay, who have won this Junior Cup for the third time in succession

RED CROSS WAR FUND

The following is the latest list of donors to the St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Fund to 28th April, 1915:—

Already acknowledged, Rs. 305,106-4-11; Ladies of Dera Ismail Khan, Rs. 25; the Lodge of Industry, Lahore, Rs. 300; Mrs. Buchanan, Kamptee, Rs. 150; H. H. Raja Sir Baneh Singh of Rajgarh, Rs. 750; B. J. High School, Bombay, Rs. 41-4; Public of Sitamau State for March, 1915, Rs. 5; Kashmir Ladies War Help Society, per Mrs. S. D. Mohan Lal, Rs. 14-11; Mr. Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 1,500; Chapter Kindred Hope, Oorgaum per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 98; Seth Amba Lall Sarabhai per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 200; Mr. Abdul Suleman Wahed per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 25; Mrs. Melville, Lahore, Rs. 250; Madras War Fund, Ladies Depot, Rs. 500; Mark Lodge, Baluchistan Rs. 100; Surat St. John Dramatic Co., per H. D. Mulla, Esq., Rs. 193-3; Bundelkhand Agency per P. T. Spence, Esq., Rs. 1,500; Raja Hari Har Pershad Narayan Singh of Amawan, Rs. 1,500; Ladies Committee, Shillong, Rs. 250; Lodge Holland, Bharatpur, Rs. 20; Goalpara Dist. per Hon. Secy., S. J. A. A., Assam Centre, Rs. 18-9; Surat St John Dramatic Co., Rs. 248-8-3; Catholic Association of the Allahabad Diocese per General M. Cowper, C.I.E., Rs. 303; Sir Jacob Sassoon, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 200; Messrs. Mamraj Ram Bhagat & Co., Col W. E. Jennings, Rs. 250; the Hon'ble Mr. F. M. Chinoy, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 50; Dr. D. E. Anklesaria, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 20; Alfred High School, Rajkot, Rs. 29-11; Rangpur Zila Boys' School, Rs. 5-10; the Kamdar of Bagli per Major C. E. Luard, Rs. 1,000; the Councillor, Dewas State, per Major C. E. Luard, Rs. 880; Ladies Committee Voluntary Aid Society, Nagpur, Rs. 1,500; Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 1,500; Sir Sassoon David, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 300; Mr. Karamsi Damjee, per Col. W. E. Jenningss, Rs. 300; Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee P. Vakil, C. I. E., per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 100; Mr. N. M. Gokuldas, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 100; Teachers and Students of the Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat, Rs. 53-3; Mr. M. H. Eyre, Supdt. of Police, Balandshahr, Rs. 15; Lodge "Union, No. 767, E. C., Karachi, Rs. 50; Trustees of the late N. M. Wadia per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 1,500; Mr. R. D. Sethna, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 300; Messrs. Nurwanji & Harmusji Cama, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 300; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim & Sons, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 200; A Parsee Sympathiser, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 75; D. Kallanwalla, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 25; Christ Church, Rajkote, (Collection), per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 33; Surat St. John Dramatic Co., per Dr. Mehta, Rs. 17; British Officers of the Gilgit Agency: Major A. D. Macpherson, I.A., Rs. 50; Maj. F. H. Bridges, I.A., Rs. 20; Major J. W. Little, I.M.S., Rs. 30; Captain J. F. Turner, R.E., Rs. 10; Captain A. G. Shea, I.A., Rs. 10; Captain A. F. Inglis, I.A., Rs. 10; Captain A. F. Cole, R.A., Rs. 10; Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, I.C.S., Rs. 20; Ladies Fund, Nagpur, Rs. 1,500; Lodge "Nirvana," No. 2590 E. C. Ghazipur, Rs. 5; Kolar Gold Field Club St. John Ambulance evening, Rs. 253-7; European, Anglo-Indian & Indian Employees per Corgaum Co., 2nd contribution, Rs. 190; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Nundydroog Co., 3rd contribution, Rs. 50-12; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Champion Reef Co., 2nd contribution, Rs. 183; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Balaghat Co., 5th contribution, Rs. 22-8; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Oorgaum Co., 3rd contribution, Rs. 178-8; Visitors to Oorgaum mine, Rs. 7-4; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Champion Reef Co., 3rd contribution, Rs. 70; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Nundydroog Co., 4th contribution, Rs. 46-12; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Balaghat Co., 6th contribution, Rs. 28-7-3; Visitors to Ooragum mine, As. 8; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Champion Reef Co., 4th contribution, Rs. 179; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Oorgaum Co., 4th contribution, Rs. 192-4; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Balaghat Co., 7th contribution, Rs. 26-4; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Mysore Co., 1st contribution, Rs. 210-12; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Nundydroog Co., 5th contribution, Rs. 46-12; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Champion Reef Co., 5th contribution, Rs. 178; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Oorgaum Co., 5th contribution, Rs. 175-4; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Nundydroog Co., 6th contribution, Rs. 46-12; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Employees per Mysore Co., 2nd contribution, Rs. 143-12; Proceeds of Gold competition, K.G.F. Golf Club, Rs. 38-8; Visitors to Oorgaum mine, Rs. 1-4; Underground Contractors per Champion Reef Co., Rs. 110; Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, Rs. 5; Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Khandwani per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 100; Dr. E. M. Mody, per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 50; Sheth Mulraj Khatan per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 150; Sheth Purshotam Dass Thakore Dass per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 100; Lodge "Zuriel" No. 2507, Dacca, Rs. 150; Lodge "Khyber" No. 582, E. C., Peshawar, Rs. 20; and Mysore State Centre, 1st instalment, Rs. 8,500. Grand Total, Rs. 335,013-9-5.

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, has remitted to the Agent, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, Rs. 20,000, being the 14th instalment of subscription collected in the province. The total sum contributed by Sind to date amounts to four lakhs.

REDUCED
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
OF THE
"Bombay Chronicle"

LOCAL.

	Rs.
Yearly	15
Half-yearly	8
Quarterly	4

MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.
Yearly	20
Half-yearly	11
Quarterly	6

These rates are payable in advance.

The new rates of subscription will apply on and after May 1st. Present subscribers will have the periods of their subscriptions extended pro rata dating from May 1st.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Institute Buildings, Princess Street, the Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons presiding.

The Honorary Secreary Dr. J. A. Turner read the annual report from which the following extracts are taken:—There are at present 6 Patrons, 40 Life Members and 68 ordinary members. The Association maintained during the year one male health visitor and three lady health visitors on a salary of Rs. 60, 50, and 40 respectively. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon is taking very keen interest in the work of the Association. In February 1914, a meeting of the Bombay ladies was held at Noorbaugh at which Her Excellency presided, and a scheme was inaugurated for improving the condition of women during confinement and the care of infants. Subscriptions were invited from the public with the result that we have hitherto received through her Excellency about Rs. 24,000. In September 1914, her Excellency visited several chalis so as to gain personal knowledge of the conditions of life of the poor in Bombay. Her Excellency met the "Daies" and labouring class of women in the Improvement Trust chall at Imam Wada and explained to them how they could improve their surroundings and what care is necessary on their part during confinement and in the upbringing of children. A staff of 10 health visitors, who are also trained nurses and midwives, has been maintained for visiting the houses of the poor and giving instructions to Indian Daies. Ladies' Committees have been appointed for different sections of the city with a Lady President and several voluntary workers. As one of the measures for reducing the infant mortality in the city, the Corporation have been pleased to sanction the starting of a maternity home. The Home has been located at 125, Bellasis Road, Byculla, and is in charge of a qualified Lady Doctor under the control of the Executive Health Officer. The ten lady health visitors are paid from the funds of the Lady Willingdon scheme and will cost annually Rs. 7,380. As in previous years, a course of lectures on sanitation in vernacular for Bhayas and Caretakers of chalis was organised, and 16 persons took advantage of it; they were examined, and out of four three successfully passed the examination.

An Elementary Sanitary Class was also organised during the year. The class is generally held in the evening twice a week, and the whole course lasts from 3 to 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the rooms of the Association, and a nominal fee of Rs. 10 is charged for the whole course of lectures, examination, and certificate. 32 students appeared for the examination and 24 were declared successful. During the last 12 years the Association has issued Sanitary Leaflets and printed them in vernaculars and distributed some of them every year by thousands amongst he people. These leaflets have now been collected and printed in book-form, and are sold to the public at nominal price. During the year under report 1,100 copies of these books were printed; 200 copies in English, Marathi and Guzerati in one volume: 300 in English, and 500 copies each in Marathi and in Guzerati. Every member was supplied with a copy. The demand for the vernacular copies was so great that a second edition of 2,000 Marathi and 2,000 Guzerati copies had to be published. As in previous years our health visitors were instructed to visit as many English and Vernacular schools as possible and arrange for discourses on sanitation, etc., amongst the children, and they visited in all 51 schools and gave lectures on various subjects bearing on health.

Mr. Ratan Tata, one of our patrons, kindly continued his annual grant of Rs. 500 during the year. The Municipal Corporation, ever ready to help institutions working for the good of the city, gave their annual donation of Rs. 1,500. The Bombay Government have been pleased to contribute Rs. 1,500 annually towards the funds of the Association. The Association is deeply indebted to them all for their generous and timley support, and trust that in view of the fact that we have largely extended the scope of our work, they will be pleased to increase the annual grant.

This year is specially noteworthy in the history of the Association as it marks the completion of the Building of the Sanitary Institute which will house the Association. The premises were opened by their Excellencies on the 30th March, 1915.

Dr. Turner then said that the presence of the Surgeon-General among them that evening was a happy augury for the future success. He was sure that they would welcome his presence as tending to encourage them in their work.

On the motion of the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte seconded by Dr. Sorab Nariman, the report with the audited statement of accounts was passed. The managing committee was re-elected.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that he had no speech to make on this occasion, except that he would suggest the formation of special committees to combat various diseases. He also asked them to carry out their speeches into actions.

Dr. D. B. Master moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Turner. In doing so, he said they could not part without recording their sense of gratitude to Dr. Turner for his valuable services to the Institute. They were all aware of his indefatigable zeal for the promotion of the interests of the association and were it not for his strenuous efforts, the building in which they had met that evening would not have been possible. He expressed a desire that an oil-paint portrait of Dr. Turner would be hung in the hall to mark their appreciation of his untiring and useful work.

The vote was passed with acclamation.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

WANT OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

The annual general meeting of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Bombay Sanitary Institute, the Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, presiding.

Dr. N. H. Choksey, joint honorary secretary, gave a synopsis of the work done by the league. In the course of his remarks, he said:—

We have met to-day to consider the operations of the League extending over two years and one month. A report upto 31st December 1913 was published last year; no annual meeting however could be held. The work can therefore be briefly summarised for that period. There were 25 Life Members and 56 Annual Members. The dispensary treated 2,019 patients, 25 per cent of whom were suffering from various manifestations of Tuberculosis. The Medical Officer, Dr. Coutinho, inspected the children of 30 primary schools and delivered 25 lectures. Mrs. Michael, the Nurse and the Lady Health Visitors paid over 2,000 domiciliary visits and explained to the people the dangers attendant upon close contact with consumptive patients, and how to guard against the same.

The Information Bureau supplied information as regards the objects and work of the League to about 20 diferent towns in India. The beginnings of a Museum and a Reference Library were also made. The total income of the League upto 31st December 1913 was Rs. 55,712-7-8. It was made up of Mr. Ratan Tata's contribution of Rs. 15,000 for the year 1912, of the Bombay Government's contribution for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14, Rs. 20,000, of the Bombay Municipal Corporation's contribution for 1912-13 of Rs. 10,000, of a contribution of Rs. 5,000 from the Western India Turf Club, of donations aggregating Rs. 2,877, and of subscriptions from Life and Annual Members, and petty receipts amounting to Rs. 2,835-7-8

The disbursements were under the following heads:—

Preliminary Charges Rs. 1,098; Organisation of the Dispensary and Information Bureau Rs. 3,913; Property, including furniture, Dispensary and Laboratory Equipment Museum and Library Rs. 5,879; and Maintenance Charges of the Dispensary and Information Bureau Rs. 13,688. The balance in hand was Rs. 31,133. From this amount, Rs. 20,000 were invested in the Municipal 4 per cent loan of 70 lakhs. The accounts were duly audited by Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co. and published in the report.

The Executive Committee noted with great regret that in spite of all its efforts, the support anticipated from the general public and large employers of labour and so necessary for the success of a scheme of this kind, was extremely inadequate, not to say meagre. It had hoped that during the year 1914 that matters would improve but unfortunately owing to the various financial crises in Bombay and the onset of the war the anticipations have not been realised.

Turning now to the work of the year 1914, the report now in the press shows that there were 30 Life Members and 54 Annual Members in 1914. Pending the disposal of the question of utilising two of the wards at the Maratha Hospital for the purposes of a Tuberculosis Clinic and Dispensary, the Committee did not think it desirable to incur further liabilities. The number of patients treated at the dispensary was 1,512 and about 33 per cent of whom were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis in various forms. The Nurses, Nurse Ryan, Nurse MacConnell and Nurse Pathak paid over 1,800 visits to the patients' homes and Dr. Coutinho, 330.

The Information Bureau has supplied information to several Municipalities and to the Tuberculosis Leagues of Surat, Broach, Lucknow, Jambusar, Ahmedabad, etc. All the Collectors in the Presidency were addressed on the desirability of organising branches of the League within their districts and it it gratifying to learn that at Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach Jambusar, Ankleshwar, Sirsi, and Bandra, branches of the League have been established or are contemplated. The recently issued Government resolution on the hospital treatment of Tuberculosis is also referred to.

Following upon the suggestion of Lord Sydenham a notable step was taken to insure permanancy of the work of the League and its co-operation with the Sanitary Association. A contribution of Rs. 10,000 was made to the building fund of the Sanitary Institute in which we meet to-day. The League has thus been enabled to secure the whole ground floor for its use on a nominal rental of Rs. 100 per month.

The accounts for the year 1914 that have been duly audited by Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co. show that apart from Municipal and Government contributions of Rs. 10,000 each and Mr. Ratan Tata's of Rs. 5,000, the response from the general public was greatly disappointing, amounting, as it did, to only Rs. 3,245. Notable among the Donors for the year was His Excellency the Viceroy. The maintainance of the Dispensary and Information Bureau has cost Rs. 12,835-6-0, and the balance in hand on the 31st December 1914 was Rs. 56,431-1-11, including Rs. 20,000 invested last year. It is gratifying to note that in addition to the association of the name of His Majesty the King Emperor with our movement, His Majesty the King Emperor has been most graciously pleased to become the Patron of the League, thus evincing once more his deep and sympathetic interest in the welfare of his Indian subjects. The Committee earnestly appeals to all concerned with the well-being of the poor and labouring classes of this city to help it in its efforts to enlarge the scope of the activities of the League which are being hampered for want of an assured income. Neither the Government nor the Municipalities alone however keen or liberal can possibly cope with the numerous institutions requisite for the adequate care and treatment of tuberculous, and outside philanthropic help is absolutely necessary in order to successfully grapple with the problem of Tuberculosis as in Europe and America. Small and isolated efforts are practically useless; co-operation and co-ordination between all those concerned with the welfare of the people are essentially requisite for a bold and comprehensive policy in dealing with Tuberculosis. It is to be hoped that with the impetus now given to the problem of Tuberculosis by Government, concerted efforts will be put forth to evolve and to adequately support it.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Dr. Turkhad, the report was adopted, Sir Bhalchandra observing that the work done by Dr. Turner was very valuable. The rules of the league were passed and an executive committee appointed.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, drew attention of all present to the apathy shown towards the disease of tuberculosis in the whole of the Presidency and he thought that it was the duty of every sanitarian to arouse interest in this matter in the minds of the public in order to stamp out this disease, which inflicted a great economic loss on the community. They knew how much could be done and easily done to stamp out this terrific disease and he hoped that they would all endeavour to promote the work of the league.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Mr. F. R. Roe, Sessions Judge of Patna, who was appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, took his seat yesterday for the first time with Mr. Justice Fletcher on one of the Civil Appellate Benches.

T

MEANS

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 4, 1915.

THE AGONY OF BELGIUM.

It does not need a very vivid imagination to conjure before the mind some of the sufferings to which the people of Belgium have been subjected by the infliction upon them of the "wrong" which the Imperial Chancellor of Germany cynically avowed in the Reichstag last August. We know that their lands have been laid waste, their cherished treasures of architecture levelled to the ground, their factories demolished and hundreds of thousands of Belgians thrust from their homes and sent to wander in strange lands. But strong as has been the sympathy that has been evoked from all parts of the world for the misfortunes of a prosperous people occupying one of the fairest territories of Europe,—a territory made fair largely by the exertions of the people themselves,—we doubt whether anyone can have realised to the full what the invasion and occupation of Belgium by the German hordes has meant and what it means for the future of that country. In the current number of the "Contemporary Review," a Belgian senator, M. H. La Fontaine, discusses in an article the Reconstruction of Belgium and puts in cold and brutal figures what his country has suffered by being dragged into a quarrel with which it had no concern in order that Germany might "hack her way through." Senator La Fontaine writes with a calmness and a freedom from rhetorical expatiation on his country's wrongs, which is remarkable under the circumstances. But the cold facts which he relates and the dispassionate manner in which he sets them forth bring home to the mind, as nothing else could do, the appalling brutality and fulness of the greatest crime in the history of nations.

It is not many who realise what a large part Belgium, one of the smallest countries in Europe, filled in the economy of the western continent before the present cataclysm burst upon her, and how much she has had to do with the development of the amenities of modern civilisation and the expansion of international trade. In trade the people of Flanders, of course, have always held a prominent place among the nations of the world. Bruges and Ghent have trafficked with the most distant countries just as Venice and Amsterdam, and Antwerp remained until the outbreak of the war one of the first seaports of the world. Indeed, proportionately to her size Belgium could claim to be the first commercial country in the world. Her commerce per head of the population was the greatest in the world and surpassed that of the most prosperous countries. Her agriculture was a triumph of patient skill and plodding energy. Her industry competed triumphantly in the greatest international markets with the most cherished industries of other countries. Her engineers and merchants were to be found in all parts of the globe. In the cosmopolitan variety of its Bills of Exchange the Bourse at Brussels measured its strength with the exchanges of London, Paris and Berlin. Her population is the densest of any country and her railways have been the pioneers of Europe in the matter of international trains Nor did she stand pre-eminent in commerce and industry alone. In the arts the Belgian nation have stood among the first in Europe. In painting and in music they have been, as M. La Fontaine justly claims, undisputed originators, and Belgium's literary men have compelled universal attention. Such was the country and such was the people on whom the Kaiser, as a matter of cynical convenience, flung his Hunnish hordes last August. What is their state to-day? A million people, out of the populatic of about seven million and a half, are refugees in strange lands and two-and-a-half million of what remain have already become chargeable on public or private beneficiaries,—not German! It is difficult to get precise information as to the number of dwelling houses destroyed; the churches demolished, the factories, workshops, hospitals, stations, schools, mills, farms, etc., razed to the ground or damaged, but taking the provinces of Luxembourg and Brabant alone and the towns of Dinant, Monceau, Tamires, Termonde, Ypres, Dixmude and Nieuport, there is information of ten thousand houses either totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. The burning of the Library at Louvain and the famous Cloth Hall at Ypres are but incidents in a holocaust of appalling magnitude which have attracted special attention by the historic character of the buildings concerned. Belgium's commercial relations have been paralysed and the outside markets have been entirely closed to a country whose international exchanges were per head of the population the highest in the world. Most of her factories have been destroyed and quantities of machinery, the most elaborate and most modern, have been sent to Germany and Austria. From the agricultural point of view the ruin is almost complete. Almost all the domestic animals,—cattle (1,799,678), pigs (1,148,083), horses (244,893), goats (260,000) and sheep (250,000),—have been requisitioned by the German Army. The finest stallions and the finest bulls have been carried off and breeding will be suspended for many years. To this must be added numerous draught dogs, which have perished at the front, and millions of fowls, ducks, turkeys and geese. More than this, all the reserve stocks of wheat and other crops have been requisitioned by the invaders or consumed by the famished population; and the efficiency of the soil, whose productive capacity is largely dependent on a careful, regular and scientific system of manuring, will take several years to restore. Roads, bridges, railways, rolling stock, have already suffered and will suffer more when the German retreat begins and their ruthless destruction becomes a grim military necessary, instead of a mere indulgence, to the German invader. As to the actual financial side of the disaster its calculation at the present moment would be a hopeless task. And, finally, there is the inevitable moral damage to a people who have passed through all this agony, and the lowering of their physical efficiency and their morale, which will also take many years to restore to the previous standard.

That is what has happened to Belgium. M. La Fontaine proceeds to discuss, with the courage and optimism characteristic of his race, what steps can be taken in every respect to restore his country when the war is over. But it is a lugubrious task, into which we do not propose to follow him at present. But the facts, as set forth by him, deserve to be repeated lest we forget or fail to realise in its full measure the sacrifice which Belgium has undergone, as M. La Fontaine truly asserts, "to avert from the world the domination of an unscrupulous autocracy." And to those in neutral countries,—and there are many such,—who are disposed to belittle Germany's crime on the score of military necessity, there is ample food for reflection in the exposure, which these bare facts reveal, of the extent to which military necessity has been the foundation not merely for the use of a country as a convenient road for hacking one's way through, but for unscrupulous and utterly inexcusable robbery, rapine and plunder. Germany has not merely used Belgium as a highway, she has torn out her vitals, robbed her of everything, down to the last door-handle, which she could turn to her own use, and left her desolate, bleeding and crushed to the earth. The crime can never be adequately atoned for by the criminal. And Belgium has a right to turn to humanity as a whole for the aid which she seeks, to enable her to be restored to a position in which she can, at least hope to rebuild her prosperity. As M La Fontaine pleads on behalf of his people,

We consider that it is a case of emergency where a debt of honour is due from the whole of humanity. Belgium has really sacrificed herself to avert from the world the domination of an unscrupulous autocracy. The world has a moral obligation to her, and it is for the totality of the States to guarantee the loan which Belgium must contract, and to assure her of a financial service. The charge on each of the States would be a minimum.

Notes of the Day.

The North Sea Skirmish.

The series of casualties to merchant steamers caused by German submarines, reported in this morning's telegrams, regrettable as they are, merely serve to emphasize the futility of the von Tirpitz campaign from a military point of view. The submarines continue to avoid the main routes, their victims continue to be small cargo boats and trawlers, with one or two not very important exceptions, and the impression made on the commerce of the United Kingdom is negligable. On the other hand it is again made clear that it is not safe for German craft to attempt any adventures above water. The two torpedo-boats which sank the Columbia quickly paid for their temerity in venturing into waters where a division of British Destroyers can be quickly called to the rescue. Once again we have the spectacle of the Germans firing on a vessel attempting the rescue of drowning men, and the British vessels scrupulously attending to the rescue of the survivors of the sunken enemy boats.

New Failures in Frightfulness.

The heavy casualty lists, which have been coming through duting the past two days, presumably belong to the second great battle of Ypres fought at the end of last month, further details of which, contained in two telegrams published this morning, tell of the gallantry and skill with which this last German attempt to break the British line was repelled. At present there seems to be a lull in the Ypres region and the only recent excitement along the whole line seems to have been the attacks in the Valley of the Aisne and Champagne by Germans, with a variety of weird devices none of which had any effect. The fact of the clouds of obnoxious gases released by the enemy hanging over their own lines shows that this is a device which it is dangerous to use unless one is certain of a good wind in the right direction. The mystery of the Dunkirk bombardment is apparently solved by the report of a German deserter that Krupps' engineers have been busy for the past two months mounting a long-range naval gun at Dixmude. There is not much need to worry about a gun that takes two months to get into position and only two days to put itself out of action, and the matter is well disposed of by the Paris communiqué which says that the Germans, having failed to pierce the Allied lines, are seeking to impress the Neutrals by a demonstration without any military significance.

Indian Banking Needs.

We have received a well-printed brochure from the pen of Mr. Alakh Dhari on "India's Banking and State Needs," being a reprint of the paper contributed by him to the recent Provincial Conference of the United Provinces held at Gorukhpur. Mr. Alakh Dhari is the Manager of the Oudh Commercial Banking Company. As such he is quite competent to discuss what the needs of Indan banking are and how they can be satisfied. In order to have the subject well understood by such a mixed gathering as a Provincial Conference he had to refer in detail to various banking events in the country and also to what has been accomplished by the Royal Commission on Currency. The greater portion of the contribution is taken by these two subjects, which are now ancient history, in order to clear the ground for the ventilation of his specific object. His main thesis is the insufficiency of capital in the country for purposes of the necessary development of trades and industries which are the fundamental essentials of a people's material prosperity. Such insufficiency ought, in Mr. Alakh Dhari's opinion, to be partially remedied by the State coming to the aid of such of the indigenous banks in the country as are known to be sound and carrying on their business on stable lines.

State Assistance and Indian Banks.

The existing capital of such monetary institutions barely suffices for the growing needs of those engaged in commerce and manufactures. It is true that the Imperial Government places at the disposal of the Presidency Banks fairly large sums such as can be made available from its surplus cash balances. They Government leaves the disposal of the sums so made available to the Presidency Banks alone. These banks, however, do not give any material help to Indian banks of recognised stability and sound position. That is one reason why Indian traders and manufacturers are not able to progress so rapidly as could be wished. And Mr. Alakh Dhari enlarges upon this point and asks of the Government of India that Indian banks of recognised financial reputation and stability should be either directly assisted by the Imperial Government, or that the Presidency Banks should be enjoined by that authority to make available part of the cash balances to such indigenous banks. There is a great deal of force in this practical suggestion and it is to be hoped that Mr. Alakh Dhari's brochure will attract the attention of the Finance Minister, with a view to a one-sided state of affairs being remedied.

The Ambulance Movement in Egypt.

Those interested in ambulance work in this country will be glad to know that a start has been made in the land of the Pharaohs, under the most favourable auspices, to establish a centre of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Cairo. On the occasion of opening the centre, Sir Henry McMahon, the new High Commissioner, who has been elected President of the Centre, paid a high tribute to the Indian branch of the movement,—a tribute which was not only well deserved but showed that Sir Henry continues to think kindly, and perhaps with a feeling of regret, of India. Sir Henry mentioned the fact that there were over three hundred important centres in India and that over 50,000 passed the examinations annually. Regarding the movement in Egypt itself, one interesting historical fact was brought to light by one of the speakers at the inaugural meeting, viz., that the merchants who received the original charter of the Order of St. Jhon were awarded it by the Caliph in Cairo.

Local Self-Government in Gujarat.

In commenting on the Government Resolution on "Local Self-Government in the Presidency" we emphasised that a marked feature of the administration was the unwillingness of officials to accept the co-operation of non-officials. A correspondent, whose letter we published on Saturday, states that the attitude of the majority of the Executive officers in Gujarat, who are nominated on municipalities, equally deserves comment. Our remarks, of course, were meant to apply also to such officials. Our correspondent, however, has done well to point out certain instances of the manner in which smaller municipalities, as well as Local Boards, are being treated as if they were branches of Government departments. The Nadiad Municipality, for instance, which possessed a non-official Chairman for nearly two decades, has now been under the Nadiad Mamlatdar for three years. The Resident First Class Magistrate, Nadiad, also got into the vice-presidential chair as against an elected councillor. The same thing has happened with the Umreth Municipality, when the Mamlatdar of Anand recently became the Chairman. These are but a few instances of an unfortunate tendency that can be traced throughout the Presdency, where, according to the recent Government of India Resolution on the Report of the Decentralization Commission, there are 97 (37 elected and 60 nominated) official chairmen as against 56 non-official. According to this Resolution, too, the Government of India are in full sympathy with the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission that the municipal chairman should usually be an elected non-official and that the majority of local governments are in favour of such a change. That the Bombay Government reserves a retrograde qualification to the declaration of the Imperial Government is evident from the figures given.

The Social Purity Movement in Bombay.

In the "Hindustan Review" for April, Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri pays a tribute to the activities of the Social Service League of Bombay in counteracting the evil influences that have gathered round the celebration of the Holi festival among Hindus Mr. Jhaveri says the League's labours in this direction have met with a gratifying measure of success. Year by year owing to the direct preachings, as well as the counter-attractions provided to draw away the illiterate masses, the odious scenes witnessed in the public streets and residential compounds are becoming less and less evident. Not only the Marathi speaking communities, but the Gujarati Hindus also are beginning to be affected. For the last year or two even the Marwadi community, which is proverbially one of the most orthodox in these matters has initiated a movement within itself to remove the undesirable features from the Holi celebration. We hope before long to see all intelligent people among Hindus joining in the movement initiated by the Social Service League.

Language of the Crows.

Many interesting studies of the crow have been made by naturalists in Europe, more so than in India, curiously enough, where the crow is more prolific and possesses a more complicated psychology. A contributor to "The Scotsman" has been recalling the observations of crow language made by Dupont de Nemours, ho settled in a crow-infested district in France, and after two years managed to construct a small dictionary of the bird's utterances. The most illustrative of these, twenty-five in number, are, with one exception, monosyllables. They begin either with *cr* or *gr*, and contain many curious and possibly fantastic combinations of the five vowels. Four of the words end with double *s*. Some of the words de Nemours collected may be translated as follows: Here; there; to the right; to the left; in front; stop; there's food here; look out; time to be off; a man with a gun. It seems there is no warning utterance in crow language for "a man with a stick," as these winged philosophers have discovered that, at a distance at least, that weapon is a negligible quantity. It seems impossible to explain, according to the same writer, why the notes of the crow are so hoarse and unmusical. Macgillivray, after careful anatomical research, admitted that he could not account for the great variations in the vocal utterances of different birds.

Criminal Administration & Humaner Methods

Commenting upon Sir William Wedderburn's contribution to the discussion of Congress Organisation the other day, we stated that there were many people in India who did not realise the important propoganda work that is being carried out by the British Congress Committee in England. Thus it is impossible to estimate the services that Sir Henry Cotton has been rendering by constantly bringing to the notice of the British public defects in the Indian system of Government. His latest contribution to "India" takes the form of an appeal for humaner methods in criminal administration. Efficiency has always been the aim of the British Administration in India, and Sir Henry Cotton admits that Government may justly pride itself on the attainment of this object. But, as he points out, while during the past ten or twelve years the cost of the police has been exactly doubled, no one would have the hardihood to say that its efficiency had increased in anything like the same proportion. On the contrary a general increase in crime and a marked diminution in the percentage of convictions obtained before the courts are a marked feature of the official returns. Therefore, though the claim of efficiency may be conceded, it is essential to remember that efficiency is not the only test of good administrators. There are the supplementary tests and among the most important of these are an imaginative understanding and the introduction of humaner methods.

Punishments by Whipping.

Sir Henry Cotton recognises that in the latter direction in spite of many lapses, the general tendency in India has been towards advance. Nevertheless the broad fact is that the humanity which should soften the administration of the law are generally ruled out. Sir Henry Cotton cites some notable instances. Flogging for instance, a relic of the barbarous past, is still continued in India. In 1912 there were 2,662 judicial whippings in the United Provinces and 2,205 in Burma,—the two provinces in which judicial sentences are harsher and less humane than elsewhere. But as Sir Henry points out the methods there followed never result in any diminuiton of crime. And he rightly urges that Government should revert to the enlightened policy of Lord William Bentick, who, as early as 1834, decided that no consideration of expediency wuld justify a civilised government in allowing this barbarous punishment to continue and directed its abolition. But this is only one out of many directions in which an appeal for more humane methods of administration can be made. It is a lamentable fact that judicial punishments in India, of whatever sort, are almost invariably heavier than the circumstances call for, and beyond comparison more severe than they are for corresponding offences in the United Kingdom.

We Hope to Win.

"We hope to win"? By God's help, "Yes";
Though of the "when" no man may guess.
Since there must yet be weary strain,
Alternate joy, alternate pain,
Till Victory come, at end, to bless!

But there are other wars that press,
Wars bred of fulness and excess,
Which—if we would our place maintain—
We hope to win!

There is the war with selfishness—
A sluggish fiend that doubts distress;
With hearts that fail and lips that feign;
With vice and drink and greed of gain—
These are the wars in which, not less,
We hope to win!

AUSTIN DOBSON—in "The Spectator."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUNNING FIGHT IN NORTH SEA.

GERMANS LOSE TWO TORPEDO BOATS.

BOMBARDMENT OF A METZ FORT.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED

A series of small affairs occurred in the vicinity of the Galloper and Noord Hinder lightships on Saturday. The British destroyer, Recruit, was sunk by a Submarine and two German torpedo boats were sunk by a division of British destroyers after a running fight.

A German deserter reports that the recent shells on Dunkirk were fired by a long-range naval gun mounted by Krupps in Dixmude. The range was 21 miles.

It is officially stated that enemy detachments occupy the Shawle region, between Libau and Vilna, and German torpedo boats visited the Gulf of Riga.

An attack north of Ypres has been checked. There is nothing new on the British front. Incendiary bombs and gases were used by the enemy in the Valley of the Aisne and Champagne. A German counter-attack in the Bois le Pretre was immediately arrested. An entrenched camp at Metz was bombarded with effect, fires being noticed in a fort, in the barracks, and on the railway.

The pirates have torpedoed one French and one American steamer and one British trawler. The torpedoing of the American steamer has created profound stir in New York official circles. The newspapers demand firmest measures.

GIFT FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

The Director of Medical Services in India has had handed to him by Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne on behalf of the Companies managed by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., of Bombay, a cheque for Rs. 15,000 to be devoted to the welfare of the sick and wounded in India preferably those from the Persian Gulf. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has expressed to Mr. Milne his warm thanks to the donors for their very generous gift.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

A large number of Baristers, Vakils and litigants crowded the Sessions Court this morning to see the first Indian Judge presiding over the High Court Sessions. As soon as Mr. Justice Chaudhuri in scarlet robes took his seat the crowd began to melt away. There are eighteen cases for trial including one case of murder. There is no European acoused in this Sessions.

RUNNING FIGHT IN NORTH SEA.

TWO GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

BRUSH IN NORTH SEA.

TWO GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Admiralty annouces that a series of small affairés occurred in the vicinity of the Galloper and Noord Hinder lightships on Saturday. The Destroyer Recruit was sunk by a submarine and two German torpedo boats were chased and sunk by a division of British destroyers after a brief running fight.

Galloper is a shoal about 27 miles E. S.E. of Harwich. It is marked by a Lightship.
Noord Hinder, a shoal 27 miles N. N.W. of Ostend, marked by a Lightship.

LATER.

The German torpedo boats had previously torpedoed and sunk the trawler Columbia. Only one deck hand was rescued by other trawlers. The torpedo boats were then chased by the Laforey, Leonidas, Lawfurd and Lark and were sunk in about an hour.

The British destroyers sustained no casualties. Two German officers and forty-four men were rescued and taken prisoners Four officers and twenty-one men from the Recruit were saved.

LONDON, May 3.

The trawler Barbados has arrived at Yarmouth in a damaged condition and with her captain wounded as the result of an encounter with a German torpedo-boat off the Belgian coast.

The Barbados brought the sole survivor of seventeen of the crew of the Columbia which was torpedoed, also a German bluejacket.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, May 3.

An Ipswich telegram states that the destroyer Recruit endeavoured to ram a submarine which suddenly appeared, but was torpedoed amidships.

The trawler Daisy hurried up and rescued thirty of the destroyer's crew. A torpedo was aimed at the Daisy but missed. The Daisy left the boat full of rescued sailors who rowed off. They were attacked by a submarine and four were wounded.

A division of British destroyers came up and two chased the German torpedo-boats while others kept a look-out for submarines. The Germans were quickly finished and the British lowered boats and rescued the survivors.

The Recruit was a "C" class destroyer, completed in 1900, with a displacement of 385 tons. Her armament consisted of one 12 pounder, five 6 pounders and two torpedo tubes.
The Laforey Lawford, Leonidas and Lark were destroyers of the more recent "L" class, completed in 1914, with a displacement of 965 tons. The armaments consist of three 4-inch guns, one machine gun, and two double torpedo tubes. This class of destroyer is capable of steaming upwards of thirty knots and carries a complement of from 45 to 100.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND'S SHARE.

LONDON, May 2.

Mr. Winston Churchill has wired congratulating Sir R. Munro-Ferguson, Governor-General of Australia, and Lord Liverpool, Governor of New Zealand, on the brilliant and memorable achievements of the Australian and New Zealand troops in the Dardanelles.

Sir Munro-Ferguson replied, that to win the admiration of the British tar is an honour worth having.

Lord Liverpool replied "It is a source of great gratification to everyone in this Dominion that their troops have been so closely connected with the arduous operations of the Royal Navy, to whom the Empire owes so much."

ALLIES' ADVANCE IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent says the allied troops landed at Enos, have advanced 20 miles into the interior.

PIRATES' ACTIVITY.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

PROFOUND STIR IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 3.

The French steamship Europe was torpedoed and sunk off the Scillys on Saturday. The crew of eighteen were rescued.

LATER.

A German submarine shelled the steamer Europe but without effect. A Lowestoft trawler came up and rescued the crew though pursued by a submarine, three of whose shells fell around her. The submarine eventually torpedoed the Europe.

Five fishing boats discovered the American tank steamer Gulflight abandoned near the Scillys on Saturday. They towed her all night in a thick fog to the Scillys.

The crew were rescued by a patrol boat, with the exception of the captain, who had died of shock, and two men who jumped overboard.

A trawler brought to Kilrush nine survivors of the steamer Fulgent, which was torpedoed off the Skelligs, Kerry, on Saturday. The trawler also brought the body of the captain, who was shot. The remainder of the crew are missing.

The Europe was built in 1905 and was a vessel of 2888 tons net register, belonging to the Chargeurs Réunis.
The Fulgent was built in 1910, of 1202 tons net register, owned by Short Brothers, Ltd., of Sunderland.

PROFOUND STIR IN NEW YORK.

FIRMEST MEASURES DEMANDED.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The torpedoing of the Gulflight by a German submarine and the loss of the captain and two of the crew have created profound stir in official circles. The newspapers sternly demand the firmest measures.

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

PETROGRAD, May 3.

It is officially stated that fighting continues west of the Niemen.

A strong Austrian offensive in the region of Czenkowice has been checked.

Austrian and German attacks in the Carpathians have been repulsed.

ENEMY DETACHMENTS IN SHAWLE REGION.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS IN GULF OF RIGA.

PETROGRAD, May 3.

It is officially stated that enemy detachments occupy the Shawle region, between Libau and Vilna.

German patrols appeared on Saturday in the vicinity of Libau. German torpedo boats on Saturday, visited the Gulf of Riga.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN BALTIC PROVINCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Considerable uncertainty exists regarding the importance attachable to the German advance north-eastward from Tilsit.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent states that military circles are indisposed to belittle it. Nevertheless he remarks that the German disregard of the Baltic Provinces early in the war when they were guided by strategic considerations, clearly proved that they did not attach military importance thereto.

WESTERN THEATRE.

ATTACK CHECKED AT YPRES

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT AT METZ

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The French, yesterday, bombarded a fort on the southern front of the entrenched camp at Metz.

The Paris communiqué says the situation on the whole front is unchanged.

PARIS, May 3.

The evening communiqué says north of Ypres an attempted German attack on our right was immediately checked.

There is nothing new on the British front.

At Maucourt, south of Chaulnes, eighty Germans armed with shears, gronades, brownings and knives delivered an attack but were mostly killed. Some were captured.

In the Valley of the Aisne and Champagne the enemy used various appliances which did not have effect, namely, glass tubes which, on breaking, diffused an odour of ether, incendiary bombs and gases emitting a greenish smoke. The latter hung over the enemy's lines.

A German counter-attack in the Bois le Pretre was immediately arrested. Here we retain the whole of yesterday's gain.

We continued to bombard the southern entrenched camp at Metz with effect. A fire was noticed in one fort, in the barracks and on the railway.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WORK FOR WAR FUND.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S APPRECIATION

Lady Willingdon has received the following letter from His Excellency General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India:—

SIMLA, April 28.

DEAR LADY WILLINGDON,—I have been most deeply interested in the interim Report of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

You and your helpers of all communities have done wonderful work for our soldiers and their families. I know how much the results have been appreciated by those who have benefited thereby.

I am most grateful to you personally and to all your many assistants for your great and successful efforts to increase the comfort of our Troops.

PASSPORTS FOR PASSENGERS FOR MARSEILLES.

With reference to the Press Note circulated with Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 2337, dated the 20th April, passengers proceeding to Europe are warned that on their arrival by sea at Marseilles, they will no longer be permitted to land if unprovided with passports *visé* by French Consular Officer. By arrangement with the Prefect, such *visa* will not be insisted upon until the 1st May. Passports will be examined by the Harbour Police at the gangway, and stamped for landing; but passengers proceeding to England or Frontier Departments must obtain the *visa* of the Consular Officer and Prefect at Marseilles.

"THESE MYSTERIOUS SUPERIOR BEINGS."

Mr. H. G. Wells in crossing swords with Mr. J. O. P. Bland in the *Nineteenth Century* about European politics. In reply to Mr. Bland he writes:

"There is, I gather, some sort of specialist, the "Statesman," to whom these affairs should be restricted. I am afraid that I, as a man with children who will have to live in the world that this war and the subsequent peace wil rearrange, cannot acquiesce in the complete abandonment of their affairs to the operations of these mysterious superior beings. So far their occult activities have made a tremendous mess of things, and it is with the deliberate intention of letting the light into their operations that amateurs and outsiders like myself are battering open the discussion of the settlement."

DUNKIRK SHELLING MYSTERY.

BELIEVED TO BE FIRED FROM DIXMUDE.

RANGE OF TWENTY-ONE MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The French embassy announces that a German deserter reports that Krupps' engineers have been busy for two months mounting a long-range naval gun near Dixmude. This is believed to have bombarded Dunkirk, firing twenty-one miles.

Only nine shells were fired at the second and third bombardments. It is believed that the gun has been damaged by its own fire, or the activity of French aviators in the neighourhood has stopped their firing.

HARBOURING AN ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

This afternoon Justices Chitty and Beachcroft delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Debipodo Roy, Profulla Bhattasali and Nolyni Guha, who had been convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of harbouring Madan Mohun Bhowmick, an absconding accused in the Barisal conspiracy case, who sentenced Debipodo to two years' and others to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Their Lordships accepted the plea of Profulla that he did not know the absconding Madan, that he came to Calcutta with a view to proceed to Rangoon but was detained in Calcutta owing to the Emden scare at that time. They gave him the benent of the doubt and allowed his appeal. The appeal of the other two accused was dismissed.

Their Lordships also rejected the application for bail made on behalf of Norendro Nath Banerjee and three others who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of conspiring to possess arms in connection with the theft of arms and ammunition from Messrs. Rodda & Co. and whose appeal was admitted by the High Court the other day.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

Official informaion has been received from the Foreign Office, Teheran, by Sir Davood Khan, Persian Consul-General, Simla, announcing the formation of the new Cabinet as follows:—

Prime Minister and Temporary Minister for War.—Prince Aynoddwoleh.

Minister of the Interior.—Prince Farmanfarma.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Mohtashemos Saltaneh.

Minister of Finance.—Amir Nezam.

Minister of Justice.—Sardar Mansoor.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Hahimalmolh.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Dr. Ismail Khan.

WAR'S TERRIBLE HARVEST.

The Archbishop of York at Hull said that never even during great plagues and pestilences in the Middle Ages had there been so much havoc by death as was being wrought at this time. We read day by day our own casualty lists, but they were so compiled that the they did not bring to the imagination of the people what really was going on. They did not remind us of what we knew from our own kindred and friends that of one division of infantry there were of 400 officers sent out from England a short time ago only forty-four left, and of 12,000 men who left England there were 2,330 left; of one most gallant regiment with over forty officers there was left only a quarter-master, and of 1,200 men only 300 remained.

"If this war goes on for another months or two," says the Rev. J. A. Hutton. "The Angel of Death will be abroad in the land, and we shall all hear the fluttering of his wings. People will not listen to sermons on trivial matters. If the Church does not stand for the deepest things," he declared, "it does not stand at all."

BATTLE OF YPRES.

HOW THE TIDE TURNED.

AN "EYEWITNESS" ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 3.

A despatch from "Eyewitness" with British Headquarters, dated April 30th, says a strong counter-attack by the British and French on the morning of the 26th along the whole line from Steenstraete to the eastward of St. Julien, accompanied by a violent bombardment, marked the turning point of the battle of Ypres, definitely checking the enemy's offensive and gaining some ground.

The guns were concentrated on both sides and poured in a great volume of fire. The British infantry on the right stormed the trenches close to St. Julien and gained the southern outskirts of the village

Several trenches west of the village were also captured, representing an advance of seven hundred yards, but the enemy's extensive use of gas and machine guns caused a retirement at certain points.

Meantime the French had recaptured Lizerne and progressed along the west bank of the canal. The losses on both sides were heavy, the fighting being largely in the open. Our artillery found an excellnt mark in the German close formations.

A general counter-attack in the afternoon of the 27th enabled us to progress for an hour, but the Germans clung stubbornly to their positions, using gas.

The situation at nightfall was much the same, and there was a complete lull on the 28th, the enemy being apparently exhausted.

Elsewhere nothing important happened.

AIR RAID ON COURTRAI.

ONE OF THE MOST HEROIC EPISODES

LATER.

The message from "Eye-witness," dated April 30th, says:—

Splendid airwork has been accomplished during the past few days.

The station at Staden, Thielt, Courtrai, Roubaix and elsewhere have been bombed and there have been several successful conflicts in the air.

On one occasion a single seater chased a biplane to Roulers and forced it to land.

The raid on Courtrai was one of the most heroic episodes of the war but it cost the nation the gallant life of an aviator.

Seated alone in a biplane, he reached Courtrai, glided down three hundred feet and dropped bombs on the railway junction.

He was a target for hundreds of rifles and guns and was seriously wounded in the thigh.

He might have saved his life by descending into the enemy's lines but decided to save his machine and descended to a hundred feet in order to increase his speed.

He was again wounded, this time mortally, but continued to fly, without descending, to the nearest British aerodrome.

He returned to his own base, where he landed perfectly and made his report. He died shortly afterwards.

STEADINESS OF EXTREME LEFT.

The outstanding feature of the action of the past week has been the steadiness of the British extreme left.

It is impossible to narrate a hundredth part of the deeds of gallantry and devotion.

At one point a detachment with a machine gun in the trench was successively shot during the German rush but the gun continued to fire though five bodies lay around him when the sixth man took the place of his fallen comrades, one of whom was his brother, and the Germans were still advancing.

He waited till they were a few yards away and then poured t stream of bullets into them. The Germans broke, leaving rows of dead. He himself was wounded.

Our telephones have been repeatedly cut by hot fire. One battery wire was severed nine times and on every occasion it was repaired by a sergeant in the open, under a hail of shells.

Official and Personal.

Mr. P. R. Cadell is staying at Government House, Mahableshwar.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY

APPROVER'S STATEMENT.

COLLECTION OF ARMS AND CHEMICALS

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 3.

In the Lahore conspiracy case the Commissioners sat on Saturday as usual from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The prosecution and defence were conducted as before.

Nidhan Singh, an absconding accused, who had been arrested in the Ludhiana District, was brought in.

The Government Advocate stated that the accused for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 2,000 had been offered used a knife on the two constables who arrested him, seriously wounding one of them, while he himself bore marks of injuries received in the struggle.

The approver Amar Singh's examination-in-chief lasted the whole day. He said he despatched the purchases he made at Lahore, of sulphuric acid and potash on the indents by Dr. Mathra Singh. They got letter forms (with the name of M. S. Kohli, Chemist, Jhelum) printed at the Press of a Muhammadan near Sabzimandi, Lahore. At the end of January Satindar Chander, Kirpal Singh, a student, and Charan Das came over to Lahore with revolvers and brass ink pots to make bombs. Mula Singh informed the witness that there were two men of their party in Lahore, Madan Singh, who was a preacher of the Panth Khalsa Sewak and Balwant Singh, a cavalry sowar. Witness met both to find out how many men in the army were ready to co-operate with them. Balwant Singh said so far a few men were willing to co-operate but they must first explain their plans and objects. Madan Singh was requested as he was a preacher, to sound the feelings of the army with regard to a rising and to ascertain if they would join in the attempt.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON LAHORE MAGAZINE

The witness then mentioned the details of the Chabba dacoity committed by their gang on the 2nd February as he had heard them from Bair Singh at Amritsar. Witness detailed various purchases of duplicators and preparation of bombs in ink pots, abortive attempts to commit dacoities and his conversations with Mula Singh and Balwant Singh. Another Sikh was approached that if his companions in the cavalry were to help, a rising could be arranged for at once. He replied that when the army was properly informed as to their aims and objects they would be ready to join. They also inspected the ground on the railway line, Lahore Cantonment, to select a spot where they were to meet to attack the magazine. Mention was made of some of them meeting at the premises of the Editor of the "Khalsa Akhbar." Satindar Chandar informed them that the 21st February was fixed for a general rising in the Punjab, the Frontier Province, U. P. and other places and so the attack on the Lahore Cantonment magazine should be made on that day. Mula Singh suggested to Satindar Chandar to appoint Muhammadan agitators also if the army was to be won over at the Lahore Cantonment. Satindar replied that the matter was already receiving his consideration. Emissaries were sent in all directions to preach. About the 14th February the witness was first introduced to Kirpal Singh, who, they subsequently learnt, was a police sepoy. He was then told that Kirpal Singh was Balwant Singh's brother who knew several men in the cavalry. Three of them returned to Amritsar on the 13th where the witness learnt that Mula Singh had been arrested. He found Bir Singh at Baba Atal's house ready to go away to hide himself. He advised the witness to do likewise.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

Amar Singh informed Nidhan Singh (identified) that the 21st February had been fixed for the rising. Kirpal Singh suggested that they should attack the police station of his village first and secure some rifles. From the police station they would proceed at once to the Lahore Cantonment. Kirpal Singh left for his village and the leaders at Amritsar came to Lahore to discuss plans with Satinder on the 10th February. Kartar Singh had brought red, yellow and blue cloth of which flags were made. He was also working on the duplicator with the "Ghadr-di-Gunj."

An important meeting was held on the 16th February in consequence of which Jagat Singh and Kharak Singh were sent to collect men from the Jallo side. Kartar Singh with the same object went to the Amballa side and Pingley to Ferozepore. Nidahn Singh, Harnam Singh of Jhelum and Gurmukh Singh were similarly deputed to Rawalpindi Jhelum and Hoti Mardan respectively. These men took with them copies of the "Ghadr-di-Gunj" and flags and were directed not to leave the stations alloted to them till they heard of a rising in the Lahore Cantonment when they were to arrange for risings in those cities. Kirpal Singh, informer, was sent to Patti to co-operate with Kehr Singh in looting the police station.

CHANGE OF DATE.

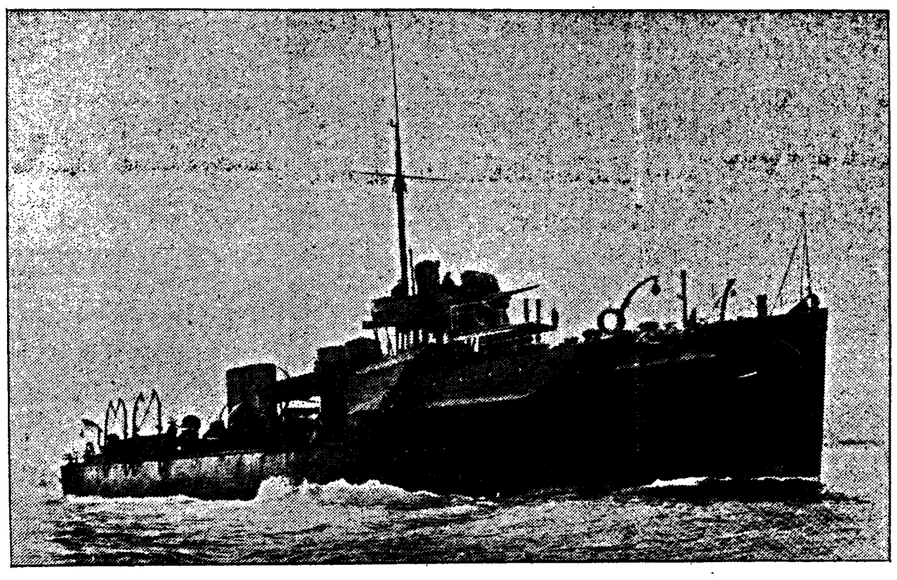
Further points in these disclosures were the purchase of a dozen files including three safety files, a dozen plyers, a liner, etc., to cut the telegraph communications at the time of the rising and the bringing to Lahore from Amritsar of four bombs and several cartridges of various bores, a country made revolver, pointed needles, a bottle of picric acid, empty ink pots, etc. The articles brought by Sajjan Singh and Parmanand II included 3 or 4 inkpots. Nirda Ram was sent to Amritsar to buy chemicals for filling the pots. On the 16th Kartar Singh and Sajjan Singh came back from Ludhiana. They said they had finished their work at Ludhiana and were now going to Ferozepore. Harnam Singh of Jhelum also came that day. He stated that as they were going out of the station on the 16th Kirpal Singh met them at the Lahore station platform and asked where they were going to. Harnam Singh suspected Kirpal Singh, it being against their rules to ask questions. Satindar Chandar said that a general rising had been fixed for the 21st and it was difficult to change the date now. Dr. Mathra Singh, Kartar Singh and Harnam Singh of Jhelum were for changing the date in these circumstances. Nidhan Singh also was said to be of the same opinion. On this Satinder Chander agreed to change the date from the 21st to the 19th Mathra Singh and Harnam Singh proceeded to Jhelum with the "Ghadr Sandesa" and 2 duplicators files plyers and flags. Kartar Singh proceeded to Ferozepore with copies of the "Ghadr Sandesa" files, plyers and flags Sajjan Singh was asked to buy more cloth for making flags. Parmanand II was sent to Peshawar with literature and flags. On the morning of the 11th Sajjan Singh was sent to the Cantonment to inform Balwant Singh of the change of date. Sajjan Singh returned and said the time was too short now for the sepoys at Mian Mir and that they could not be ready by that evening.

KIRPAL SINGH SUSPECTED.

In the meantime Kirpal Singh arrived on the 19th February and came to the Mochi Gate house. He said he would go to Mian Mir and excite the sepoys to join in the rising that very day. His manner was suspicious. They asked him not to go but to remain with them. He said he would return shortly after taking meals. Sujjan Singh was asked to shadow Kirpal Singh. He returned and said that Kirpal Singh detected him and asked him not to follow him as he was going to the Cantonment. Sajjan Singh, Harnam Singh and the witness at once came to Satinder Chander in Gawal Mandi and told him what they suspected. It was decided to send Harnam Singh to Jallo to inform Jagat Singh not to bring his men to Lahore on the 19th. Sajjan Singh was sent to find out what Kirpal Singh was doing. At the Gowal Mandi house Sucha Singh turned up. He said he had come from Ludhiana to see Kartar Singh. The witness took him to Satindar Chander. With the Babu were Rao, Charan Das and Pingley. Sucha Singh volunteered to go to Ambala to excite the troops. Pingley was to accompany them. It appeared that he had been to Meerut on a similar errand. Satinder Chander gave Sucha Singh two copies of the "Ilan-i-Jang" a few copies of the "Ghad Sandesa" and flags. The "Ilan-i-Jang" was in Urdu. Witness saw a copy of it for the first time that day. Witness was expecting Kharak Singh and others in the Mochi Gate house and came to warn them. In this house he found Kharam Singh with two strangers, Bulwant Singh of Sathinla and Kirpal Singh, informer. He told Kirpal Singh that they suspected him but he protested his innocence. In the meantime Hirda Ram came back from Ambala and brought some chemicals with him. Balwant Singh had a dagger. He came to Satinder Chander and told him that Kharak Singh had brought men. When going the witness asked Hirda Ram to keep an eye on Kirpal Singh. The witness returned to the Mochi Gate house to ask them to disperse and warn others. He had hardly arrived there when Kirpal Singh went on to the roof and they were at once surrounded by the police. He was the first one to be arrested by Amir Ali, Inspector. The police searched the house and seized several articles which consisted of a dagger, flags, six empty brass ink-pots, books, bedding and quilts, clothes, etc.

Witness was also shown photographs which he recognised and identified being those of Dr. Mathra Singh, Ram Rakha, Pandit Kashi Ram, Harnam Singh and Satinder Chander (which was Rash Behari Bose's photograph.) This brought the approver Amar Singh's examination-in-chief to a close.

SKIRMISH IN THE NORTH SEA.



A BRITISH DESTROYER OF THE TYPE WHICH CHASED AND SANK TWO GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS IN THE NORTH SEA.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. W. Bates, Royal Canadians.
Second-Lieut. W. Copeland, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. Crowley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Fawcett, Bedfords.
Capt. F. Hingston, Cornwalls.
Lieut. A. Jowitt, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. G. Maclagan, Warwicks.
Lieut. J. O. Payne, Warwicks.
Capt. B. L. Perry, Monmouths.
Brigadier-General J. F. Riddell.
Lieut. R. Torin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. S. Verschoyle, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. F. J. Leach, Shropshire L. I.
Capt. K. Maclachlan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. W. Moorhouse, Flying Corps.

LONDON, May 2.

KILLED.

Lieut. J. Bainbridge, Engineers.
Capt. G. C. Barber, Yorksmires.
Lieut. G. Blackett, Durham L. I.
Capt. W. Coulson, Durham L. I.
Capt. G. Eykyn, Roayl Scots.
Capt. B. Farrell, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. A. Garton, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Major H. W. Hitchins, Manchesters.
Lieut. L. Janson, Yorkshires.
Capt. L. V. Johnson, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. A. Kent, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. Kynoch, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. A. Little, Durham L. I.
Lieut. W. Marshall, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. N. Mather, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Major H. Matthews, Yorkshires.
Capt. J. T. Monkhouse, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. Mortimer, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Capt. J. Mancarrow, Yorkshires.
Capt. F. O. Nash, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. H. Richardson, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. Rogers, Durham L. I.
Lieut. R. H. Owen, Duke of Wellington's.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Rolleston, Londons.
Lieut.-Col. G. H. Shaw, East Yorkshires.
Major C. Theilmann, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. O. Wilson, Durham L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. P. Beningfield, Artillery.
Lieut. E. R. Bowden, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. Carew, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. Lydden, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major E. Fetherstonhaugh, Dublin Fusiliers.

LONDON, May 3.

WOUNDED.

Major P. Beresford. Third Londons.
Captain D. Bell, Royal Scots.
Captain J. M. Bowie, Royal Scots.
Captain A. Taylor, Royal Scots.
Captain H. E. English, Durham L. I.
Lieut. W. H. S. Dunlop, East Surreys.
Lieut. J. Flint Northumberlands.
Lieut. C. Joicey, Northumberlands.
Lieut. D. Haddon, Royal Scots.
Lieut. L. Hawker, Engineers (Flying Corps.)
Lieut. H. C. C. LLoyd. Cornwalls.
Lieut. J. W. Robinson, Borders.
Lieut. J. M. MacIlwaine, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Adams, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. Donkin, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Anderson Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. T. G. Lowe, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. V. Booth, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Ellis, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. S. S. Horsley, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Brown, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. C. Claremont King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. G. Walley, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. Garvey, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. G. Glaister, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. E. Harris, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. Lycett, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. Pulman, Third Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Richards, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. A. Soulby, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. L. M. Scott, North Staffords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. Lones, Monmouths.

LONDON, May 2.

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's casualties please read:—Killed Captain B. O. Tatham, East Yorkshires, instead of Second-Lieut. B. Tatham, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

SIMLA, May 3.

The following is the 114th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

7th Lancers (attached 4th Dragoon Guards)—Lieut. O. Brown.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

9th Bhopal Infantry—Capt. N. E. T. Linger.
1st-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles—Lieut. G. S. W. St. George.

WOUNDED.

13th Ludhiana Sikhs—Capt. W. W. Muir.
94th Russels Infantry—Capt. P. J. Gout (second time).
123rd Outram's Rifle (attached 1st-4th Gurkha Rifles)—Lieut. C. F. F. Moore.
1st-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles—Capt. W. J. Evans.
1st-4th Gurkha Rifles—Capt. J. R. Heartwell, Capt. L. P. Collins.

The followinw additional casualty has been reported from the Persian Gulf:—

WOUNDED (SLIGHTLY).

34th Divisional Sigmal Company.—Capt. H. S. Cardew.

The following additional casualty has been reported from Egypt.

(WOUNDED (SLIGHTLY.)

Major A. K. Rawlins, D. S. O. of the 24th Punjabis.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday last at Mahim. The proceedings commenced with a 10 bird handicap Sweep which was taken by A. Leeson with 8 kills, A. S. Knowles taking second prize. Another Sweep under similar conditions followed A. Leeson with 8 kills and A. S. Knowles with 4 kills and 3 points again taking the spoil.

The Tyros Cup with optional Sweep came next, in this event a kill with the first barrel counted 3 points or with the second barrel 2 points, and all handicap points were trebled, W. Fraser with 9 kills or 26 points added to a handicap of three returned a score of 29 and obtained the holdership of the Cup, A. Leeson with 10 kills or 27 points taking the second prize in Sweep.

A 10 bird handicap Shoot at unknown traps and angles was the next event on the programme, R. E. Braithwaite with 8 kills and 2 handicap was seen to advantage, R. Kennedy with 7 kills and 1 handicap being the runner up.

Entries were then taken for a Spoon Competition and some close Shooting was witnessed, A. S. Knowles with 6 kills and 3 points and A. Leeson with 9 kills tieing for the Spoon and on the Shoot-off the latter was the winner.

A Double Rise Competition was won by R. Kennedy with a total of 8 points inclusive of 1 handicap, R. E. Braithwaite taking second prize.

Several Miss and Out Sweeps were shot in which Kennedy, Braithwaite, and Leeson divided the honours, and the final Sweep, in which the Shooters walked up towards the traps the "clays" being released at the option of the trapper from any trap chosen by him, was won in good style by A. S. Knowles.

This latter Shoot was an innovation at the Club, and will be one of the items on the programme at the next fortnightly Shoot which will be an open meeting to all European residents of Bombay and the neighbourhood.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 2.

The "Punjabee" learns from a reliable source that the Secretary of State has rejected the proposals to raise the Chief Court at Lahore to the status of a High Court.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Referring to the leading article in your journal to-day on the subject of the Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government, just published, I need not say that it fairly echoes the sentiments which the well-informed and enlightened in this great Presidency entertain on the subject. The Resolution is certainly disappointing in so far that it is no advance whatever on the principles and policy so wisely but cautiously laid down by the Government of Lord Ripon in 1882. The present Government admits that, taking everything into consideration, local self-government has made satisfactory progress That progress, I venture so say, would have been infinitely more satisfactory but for the dead set, tantamount to a passive conspiracy of opposition made by the Indian bureaucracy all through these years. It is that opposition which has obstructed and interfered in giving local self-government that fair and reasonable trial which it deserved. And, judging from the present Resolution, it is transparent that the opposition still lingers, and the cloven hoof is there. Sufficient to say much water has flowed down the Ganges, the Nerbudda and the Godavery since 1882, and that Indian public opinion times out of number has thoroughly exposed the hollow pretexts and the many subtle fallacies put forward by the official classes. Fair and reasonable local self-government was vehemently resented as it would deprive the infallible district Popes of the autocracy they have so long wielded. But it is of no use going into the past history of the official opposition. It is writ large for those who, with an open mind, care to read it.

Though the Government takes credit that the policy now enunciated is courageous, it must be ruefully acknowledged that there are no proofs of it to be discerned anywhere in the body of the document. The hand of the opposition is still transparent. And this may well be traced to the reactionary element which is still potential in the Executive Council of the Government, that very element which was so opposed to the formation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. Had local self-government been courageously handled, and had the authorities taken due note of the progress made since 1882, in face of the opposition of the bureaucracy, we should have expected to-day an altogether different kind of treatment. We should have had a far more liberal, broad-minded and well-defined policy in the clearest terms than that to be noticed in the Resolution.

But I refrain from saying aught further on the merits or demerits of the Resolution. My immediate object is to point out the grievous mistake which the Imperial Government have committed in the matter of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in reference to local self-government. Their report in ten bulky volumes has been before the Government for the last four years and upwards. The apparent duty of the Imperial Government was to have prepared a draft Bill on the lines of the broad policy recommended by the Decentralisation Commission, while it invited the opinions of the local administrations thereon. The opinions are there now; only the Bill wanted to be prepared. The local opinions ought to have been published for general information so as to give the public the proper opportunity to digest them and pronounce their verdict, namely, how far they were fair and reasonable, and how far they were still founded on ancient prejudices and unreasonable opposition. The Bill, in the meantime, ought to have been introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council so as to elicit the mature opinion of the popularly elected representatives. Those would have put forth their respective views as entertained by their respective constituencies. Both the principle and the policy of the draft Bill, and its many details, would have come under the searchlight of those representatives as well as of the entire Press. Thus a volume of opinion, *pro* and *con*, would have been evoked on the basis of which the Government might have proceeded with the shaping of the Bill in Select Committee before being again brought forward for the second reading. That was the only safe and straight course which was open to the Imperial Government. Ample opportunity might have been given to the people to pronounce their opinion. But, it is a matter of deep regret that publicity was carefully avoided. Indeed the Executive Council proceeded like the Macbethean witches to cook up the Resolution *in camera*. The cauldron was allowed to boil and bubble. And all the trouble the witches have taken in the matter may be said to be a waste of time and energy. That is the mistake by the Imperial Government, and I for one am personally sorry that the Resolution should have been published during th eViceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, who, in so many other matters affecting popular welfare, has been recognised as having displayed admirable statesmanship.—Yours, etc.,

D. E. WACHA.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Fifteenth Session of the Bombay Provincial Conference is to be held in Poona in July next. I write this to remove a confusion that is likely to be caused in the public mind owing to the announcement of another political assembly that is going to be held in Poona this week-end. The July Conference will be held in accordance with the Constitution and the rules of the Indian National Congress Organisation, and the delegates to it will be elected only by District and Taluka Congress Committees and other bodies and associations affiliated to or recognised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. On the other hand, this week's Poona gathering will have absolutely nothing to do with the Congress organisation. On the contrary it will be held in defiance of that organisation and as a sort of challenge to it. These are facts, which it is necessary for the public to bear in mind and this letter is written specially with the object of making clear to the public the character of the July Conference, which will be a Congress institution and that of the other gathering, which will be held in defiance of the Congress organisation. This warning, it is hoped, will put the unwary on their guard against being misled as to the character of the forthcoming Poona meeting.—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

Poona, May 2.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Liquor Question.

The Leader:—Nations need not be afraid of the liquor traffic on military grounds. Germany is a standing refutation of the black charge that may be levelled against the devitalising effects of the consumption of spirituous liquors on national physique and the fighting spirit. Has it ever occurred to the apologist that it is due to this enormous consumption of 'liquid fire' by the Germans that they have been behaving like savage brutes on the battle-field, trampling under foot all laws of humanity and man and God? This drink will bring on its own nemesis on that country. But we hope no Englishman wants England to be brutalized like Germany, but on the contrary desires it to be spiritually raised and morally refined. Then the proper course is not to follow the example of Germany and to drink more and still more in order to compete with it and beat it down in drinking, but to give up the vice as early as possible, as a deadly poison that stupefies the higher consciousness of the nation and prevents the development of that high nobility of character which we believe is inherent in the British nature.

The Press and the Tribunal.

The Tribune:—The "Civil and Military Gazette" justifies the total exclusion of the Press from the Court during the hearing of the Lahore conspiracy case by a reference to the cases that are being tried in England under the Defence of the Realm Act. It is difficult to perceive what analogy there may be between English conditions and Indian conditions at the present time. Had there been any analogy Sir Reginald Craddock would have been the last authority to prefer the present form of Tribunals to a Court Martial. Moreover when the Defence of the Realm Act was passed by Parliament in its amended form power was expressly taken under the Act to exclude the press when necessary. No such power was taken by the Government of India and Sir Reginald Craddock expressly stated that the administration of the Act "will not be more straingent than the necessities of the case warrant." What is the necessity to exclude the press and the public from the court? We can understand that at a certain stage of the proceedings the public might be asked to withdraw, and the press might also be directed to withhold publicity to certain details. The absolute prohibition of the press report does not certainly indicate that confidence in the judgment and sobriety of the local press to which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor gave eloquent expression in the Council Chamber.

SIND LAND SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to encroach upon the hospitality of the columns of your widely read journal. The war has forced all subjects of local interest and welfare, however, important in themselves, into the distant back ground.

Your correspondent "J." has done well in calling the attention of the Government in your issue of the 27th instant to the importance of having Indian non-official members on the Sindh Settlement Committee. The Commissioner in his letter to Government recommending names of the members of the Committee, has as was to be expected, been unable to name even one non-official gentleman. And he has been good enough to give reasons for his action. And what are his reasons? The usual official formula, "no one with exactly the requisite qualification!!"

We trust, however, that Government in pursuance of their new policy of availing themselves of the co-operation of the people more and more, will veto the traditional principle of the Civil Service to exclude from its deliberations all those who do not possess the abnormally broad outlook, grasp of facts, and developed mind that the I.C.S. training alone can bestow on any human being. I submit nothing could be more reasonable and in keeping with justice and common sense than that at least half the number of the Committee should be selected from among the zamindars.

Finally, a word about the Land Settlement System that is going to be considered by the Committee. It is generally assumed that arable land requires only a small expenditure of money on it and should therefore not be leased for more than 10 years at a time. This was an assumption of the "Leases Committee" of 1891 (of Bombay) which recommended not more than 10 years' leases for arable land. This is however only one way of looking at the question of land settlement. There is yet the agriculturist's point of view of the question. Ten years' settlement leaves very little sense of security in the mind of the agriculturist as to his future prospects. To be induced to work hard on the land and improve it from year to year, it is, I think, absolutely necessary that he should feel that the land will be with him, and at the settled uniform rate of assessment, for at least 30 years, or roughly a generation. If the settlement period could be longer the better, and though this may have a directly unfavourable effect on the Government exchequer for the time being, if at all, the latter will in the long run certainly have to gain indirectly more than lose directly. This fact must have been clearly realised by Lord Cornwallis when he introduced the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement system in Bengal which has made that province so prosperous.

The characteristic trait of the Indian people to work hard and provide for those to be born should be carefully taken into account and turned to proper advantage by our kind Government in deciding the question of the Sindh Land Settlement.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. P.

Bombay, April 30.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

FUTURE POLICY LAID DOWN.

"DEFINITE ADVANCE IN DEVOLUTION."

EXPANSION OF ELECTORAL ELEMENT

NON-OFFICIAL CHAIRMEN.

An important Resolution of the Local Self-Government Policy of the Government of India is published. The Resolution briefly summarises the history of the local Self-Government movement in this country, discusses the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation and to a large extent approves them but leaves the matter of carrying them into execution to the Local Governments concerned which have been fully consulted and whose views have been accepted in almost every case. The chief features of the new policy laid down are:—

1. Municipal Bodies are ordinarily to be constituted on the basis of a substantial elective majority.

2. Non-official Municipal Chairmen are to be substituted for officials, but, in the absence of suitable candidates coming forward, the local government may nominate a non-official as chairman. And it is open to a Board to elect an official.

3. The application of the Bombay system of an elected chairman with the executive administration vested in a full-time nominated official, to the largest cities is commended to the local governments by the Government of India.

4. The Government of India are in general sympathy with the recommendation of the Commission that municipalities should have full liberty to impose or alter taxation. They think, however, that power to vary any tax might be reserved by such local governments as are unable to accept in full the recommendations of the Commission.

5 The recommendation of the Commission that municipalities should have a free hand in regard to their budgets, which is in force in Bombay, is conditionally accepted for other provinces.

6. The Government of India are in favour of extended freedom for estimates for public works and the relaxation of government control in regard to the appointment of officers on the establishment.

7. District and sub-District Boards are to contain a preponderance of elective members.

8 All local governments have accepted the view that an official should be Chairman of every district and sub-district board, but there is no objection to non-official chairmen being retained or appointed.

9. The policy of the establishment of Village Punchayats is approved, and the Government of India desire that, wherever any practical scheme can be worked out, full experiment should be made.

10. The Presidency Corporations in other parts of India are to be brought into line with that of Bombay, except in Rangoon, owing to the objections of the Government of Burma.

We give below the more important paragraphs of the Resolution:—

The Governor-General in Council is glad to be assured by the report of the Commission and the opinions of local Governments and Administrations upon it, that the results have on the whole justified the policy out of which local self-government arose. The degree of success varies from province to province and from one part of a province to another, but there is definite and satisfactory evidence of the growth of a feeling of good citizenship, particularly in the towns. The spread of education is largely responsible for the quickening of a sense of responsibility and improvements in the machinery. In certain provinces, beneficial results have followed the elaboration of a system of local audit. On all sides there are signs of vitality and growth.

The obstactes in the way of realising completely the ideals which have prompted action in the past are still, however, by no means inconsiderable. The smallness and inelasticity of local revenues, the difficulty of devising further forms of taxation, the indifference still prevailing in many places towards all forms of public ife, the continued unwillingness of many Indian gentlemen to submit to the troubles, expense and inconveniences of election, the unfitness of some of those whom these obstacles do not deter, the prevalence of sectarian animosities, the varying character of the municipal area, all these are causes which cannot but impede the free and full development of local self-government. The growing demand among the educated classes in towns for greater efficiency, involving more direct expert control, in matters affecting public health and education, is a further influence of a different character. A similar tendency, it may be observed, is discernible in England and in other European countries, the Governments of which have shown a growing disposition to place on central authorities the duty of stimulating and encouraging local bodies in cases of default or deficiency on their part, and to give to the former powers of intervention and, in case of need, of actual supression of the latter. These and similar considerations indicate the need for caution in delegating powers to non-official bodies, when they are not as yet adapted nor prepared for them. But on the whole the Government of India declare unhesitatingly in favour of a general policy of further progress, limited only by such conditions as local circumstances may dictate. Uniformity, even were it attainable, would be undesirable as tending to monotony, lifelessness and discouragement of new experiments. But, in fact, any attempt to exact uniformity in local administration would be foredoomed to failure. In each province, sometimes in each part of a province, the administrative system has grown up on lines of its own with reference to local needs and the wishes and abilities of the people. On a review of all the circumstances, the Government of India have decided to accept in almost every case the conclusion of the local Government or Administration as to the degree of progress possible at the present time. But in the more backward provinces in particular, it is their conviction that there is room for advance, and that the aim to be steadily pursued is abstention from interference in detail and increased reliance on the non-official element in local bodies.

REFORMS ACCEPTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Local Governments and Administrations in general are prepared to advance in the direction of the main recommendations of the Commission. They propose in varying degrees to expand the electoral element in the constitution of local bodies, to extend the employment of non-official chairmen in municipalities, to allow local bodies more ample control over budgets and freer powers of reappropriation, to concede increased authority to local bodies over establishments and to relax existing restrictions in regard to outside sanction for expenditure on works of importance. These changes will mark a real and immediate extension of the principles of local self-government.

The Government of India now propose to state the principal conclusions that have been reached after full discussion in the public press, in debates of the Legislative Councils, and in consultation with local Governments and, in certain matters, with his Majesty's Secretary of State on the questions that arise respecting (1) towns, (2) districts, (3) villages or other small local areas; in other words, in relation to (1) municipal boards, (2) district and sub-district boards, and (3) panchayats or other unions. In each case they will consider the constitution of the local body, its ability to tax and its powers in regard to its budget and its establishment. Finally, they will deal with the recommendations of the Commission in connection with presidency towns and Rangoon.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

The Commission recommended that municipal boards should ordinarily be constituted on the basis of a substantial elective majority, and that nominated members should be limited to a number sufficient to provide for the due representation of minorities and official experience. This recommendation has already been adopted in several provinces and is generally accepted by local Governments and the Government of India, subject to the proviso that the principle should in places where its success is doubtful, be introduced gradually, and after experiment in selected municipalities.

The Commission also proposed that the municipal chairman should usually be an elected non-official, that Government officers should not be allowed to stand for election, and that where a nominated chairman might still be required he should be an official. The following statistics show how in the different provinces chairmen of municipalities are at present secured:—

Number of chairmen of municipalities, elected and nominated, officials and non-officials.

Province.	Elected non-officials.	Elected officials.	Nominated non-officials.	Nominated officials.
Madras	38	2	15	8
Bombay	53	37	3	60
Bengal	74	10	8	19
United Provinces	20	34	19	11
Punjab	15	77	1	11
Burma	...	41	...	4
Bihar and Orissa	7	7	5	36
Central Provinces and Berar	12	36	...	8
Assam	3	4	...	8
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	6
Coorg	...	...	...	2
Delhi	....	...	...	1
Total...	222	248	51	174

NON-OFFICIAL CHAIRMEN.

The majority of local Governments are in favour of substituting, so far as possible, non-official for official chairmen, and the Government of India are in full sympathy with the proposal. The increasing burden of administration, apart from other considerations, renders it desirable that the district officer should be relieved of the executive control of municipal bodies. The Governor-General in Council recongises however, that the change must be made gradually, and that in the absence of suitable candidates, it may not be possible to make it finally and once for all in particular places. He agrees with the opinion expressed in several quarters that discretion should be reserved to a local Government to nominate a non-official as chairman. Many gentlemen of influence, well fitted to be chairmen of boards, are not prepared to offer themselves for election, and insistence on election as the only alternative to the nomination of an official would unnecessarily narrow the field of choice. Nor does it appear necessary to prohibit boards under any circumstances from electing an official as their chairman. It may be desirable, however, to require the election of an official as chairman to be confirmed by the Commissioner, or even higher authority.

BOMBAY SYSTEM IN LARGER MUNICIPALITIES.

The Commission suggested that some of the largest cities should adopt the system in force in Bombay city, where there is an elected chamiran, who is the official mouthpiece of the corporation as a whole, the executive administration, however, vesting in a full-time nominated official subject to the control of the corporation and of a standing committee thereof. In the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, also there are provisions under which a Chief Officer can be appointed by a city municipality, on its own initiative or at the instance of the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council may also appoint an executive officer known as the Municipal Commissioner for any municipal district which contains one hundred thousand inhabitants, or for any other municipal district on the application of the municipality, provided that such application has been previously supported by not less than two-thirds of the whole body of councillors. A Municipal Commissioner has in some respects more extensive powers than a Chief Officer. Under this arrangement the direction of the general policy of a municipality vests in the whole body of councillors, while the executive power, with certain reservations, vests in the Municipal Commissioner. The municipal committee may cause him to furnish any returns and reports on matters appertaining to municipal administration and they retain financial control. The Chief Officer or Municipal Commissioner is not removeable, except by order of the Governor in Council, or by the vote of three-fourths of the whole number of councillors. These officers exercise certain executive powers specifically conferred on them by the Municifal Act, and such other powers as may be delegated to them under the provisions of the Act; and the Governor in Council may require that they shall be invested with any powers which can be lawfully delegated. The system works well in Bombay. The Government of India do not desire to press for its adoption in provinces where it may not be suited to the local conditions. They are, however, of opinion that it has the advantages of ensuring a continuous and strong executive administration by an efficient paid stoff while maintaining the corporate control and activity of the municipal board. It is in fact not dissimilar to the system in force in England. They commend it to local Governments as a means of overcoming, at any rate in large cities, the difficulties inherent in the introduction of the important changes contemplated, especially when non-official chairmen are busy professional men. In smaller towns they suggest that the object aimed at might be attained by the wider delegation of executive functions to responsible secretaries, engineers and health officers and that power to enforce such delegation might be secured by legislation.

TAXATION.

The most important taxes now in force are octroi duties, levied principally in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province, and the tax on houses and lands which holds the chief place in the other provinces as well as in Bombay city.

The octroi system in the existing circumstances of the country has certain obvious advantages. As a tax octroi is productive and grows with the prosperity of the town. Its imposition is sanctioned by immemorial usage, and the people are habituated to the system by long custom. The tax is usually paid in small amounts and the effect of the payment is not generally felt as a burden. On the other hand, there is no doubt that it provides constant opportunities for fraud, delay and oppression owing to the necessity of entrusting large discretionary powers to a subordinate agency, that it is expensive to collect and wasteful and, finally, that in many places it constitutes a serious burden on trade in general, and in particular on through trade, notwithstanding the provision made for refunds. On the recommendation of a strong representative committee and the local Government, the Government of India have sanctioned an experiment in the United Provinces, which involves (*a*) the substitution of direct taxation for octroi in the smaller towns, and (*b*) the application to a large number of other towns in which conditions are suitable of the system of a terminal tax, or light transit dues on imports or exports, subject to no refunds. The Government of the United Provinces considers that some of the main benefits of such a system, and in particular a reduction of the high cost of collection, can only be secured if the tax is collected through the agency of the railway companies, who should be adequately remunerated for their services. The Government of India are prepared to facilitate negotiations to this end. The Government of Bombay have assented to the tentative replacement of octroi by a terminal tax in a few municipalities selected from those desirous of making the experiment. The question is under consideration or experiment in other provinces also. The Government of India while adhering to the principle that municipal taxation should not operate, so far as can be avoided, as a transit duty on through trade, are prepared to concede that a light terminal tax with no refunds may in practice prove less burdensome to through trade than the octroi system as hitherto administered, provided that the following conditions are observed—*viz.*, (1) that the terminal tax, wherever imposed, should be substantially lower in its rates than the octroi which it replaces, (2) that it should be limited to places where there are special grounds for applying it, which must be adequately demonstrated, (3) that it should be regarded as facilitating the transition to a system in which direct taxation will form an increasingly important factor, and not as an elastic means of progressively increasing the resources of municipalities apart from normal development due to increase of traffic and (4) that it should not be adjusted with the primary object of compensating municipalities for the loss of octroi.

POWERS OF TAXATION.

The Commission were of opinion that municipalities should have full liberty to impose or alter taxation within the limits laid down by the municipal laws but that the sanction of an outside authority to any increase in taxation should be required where the law did not prescribe a maximum rate. Subject to the general control of the Government of India over the principles to be followed, the sanction of the local Government is at present necessary to every proposal for the imposition of taxation. A maximum rate is prescribed in the Madras, Bengal, and Burma Acts, and in the Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces, so far as regards the tax on buildings and lands; but none is laid down in Bombay. The recommendations of the Commission do not command general assent. It is pointed out, for instance, that a municipality might reduce its taxation without due consideration to the needs of the administration and the security of loans. The Government of India, while recognizing the force of such objections, are, on the whole, in general sympathy with the Commission's recommendations. They think, however, that power to vary any tax might be reserved by such local Governments as are unable to accept in full the recommendations of the Commission and that in the case of indebted municipalities the previous sanction of higher authority should be required to any alteration of taxation.

There is a growing demand on every side for improvements and it is not possible for all municipalities to finance large schemes of water supply and drainage without substantial aid. Such aid has been freely given by the Imperial and local Governments. The power of the Government to make grants is, however, limited and financial assistance of this nature cannot be expected unless the rate-payers are prepared to bear a reasonable proportion of the burden. Where, however, further taxation is not possible the Government of India trust that municipalities will bear in mind the possibility of supplementing taxation by development of municipal property, so as to ensure the best possible returns and by maintaining the principle that special services such as the supply of water, electric lighting, etc., should, as far as possible, pay for themselves.

The Government of India have also accepted a further recommendation of the Commission, namely, that assistance may legitimately be given by Government to poorer municipalities which, without it, would be unable to carry on the normal standard of administration required from them. In such cases, the Government of India agree with the Commission that assistance can best be given, when it is given, by a general recurring grant-in-aid, which should be at the discretion of the local Government and met from its own resources.

PAYMENT AND CONTROL OF SERVICES.

The Commission proposed that if a municipal or rural board has to pay for a service it should control it, and that where it is expedient that the control should be largely in the hands of Government, the service should be a provincial one. The Government of India while not prepared to accept the prposal in full have approved it in a somewhat modified form. They consider that charges should be remitted in cases where a local body contributes to Government for services inherent in the duty of supervision and control by Government officers, or for services which cannot expediently be performed except by Government agency. For example, Government may properly cease to charge for clerical establishments in the offices of supervision and control, or for the collection of District cesses which it is clearly expedient to realise along with the Government revenue. On this principle they have made assignments which will relieve both municipalities and rural boards of payments amounting to £40,000 (Rs. 6,00,000) a year approximately.

BUDGETS AND FINANCIAL CONTROL.

Commenting on the minute control exercised in some provinces over municipal finance, the Commission recommended that municipalities should have a free hand with regard to their budgets; the only check required should, they thought, be the maintenance of a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the local Government. They acknowledged that relaxed control might lead to mistakes and mismanagement, but they were of opinion that municipal bodies could attain adequate financial responsibility only by the exercise of such powers and by having to bear the consequences of their errors. Further checks would be provided by the control which local Governments would exercise over loans, and by the power which should be reserved to compel a municipality to discharge its duties in case of default. The system proposed is stated to be in force in the Bombay Presidency where, however, no minimum balance is required by law. The Government of the United Provinces accepts the recommendations subject to the condition that Commissioners should pass and that Government should see the budgets of indebted municipalities. The Punjab Government also agrees subject to the proviso that the budget of an indebted municipality should be forwarded to the Government for information. The Government of Bengal are prepared to introduce the change experimentally in certain selected municipalities. The Government of India accept these opinions for the present, but they nevertheless regard the recommendations of the Commission as expressing a policy to be steadily kept in view and gradually realised.

The Resolution goes on to deal with estimates for Public Works and Control of Establishment. In regard to the former the Government of India are in favour of extended freedom, subject to proper precautions against extravagant and ill-considered projects. As to the latter, the Government of India, while considering that Government control over other posts might reasonably be relaxed, accept the view that outside sanction should be required to the appointment or dismissal of secretaries, engineers and health officers, and they have already advised local Governments to take powers where these do not exist, to require a municipality to appoint a health officer and to veto the appointment of an unfit person. Such powers already exist in the Bombay Presidency and have recently been taken by legislation in Bengal.

SPECIAL OUTSIDE CONTROL.

The Commission thought that the Collector should retain certain powers, given under the existing Acts, *e.g.*, the power to suspend in certain cases the operation of municipal resolutions and that the Commissioner should be able to require a municipality which had neglected a particular service to take such action as he may consider necessary. The local Governments generally and the Government of India are of opinion that special powers of outside control are necessary and should continue.

RURAL BOARDS (DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT.)

The Commission desired that sub-district boards should be universally established and that they should be the principal agencies of rural boards administration. They noted that there was a considerable body of evidence that the sub-district boards existing in Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces had not been efficient or successful bodies, and this they attributed largely to the circumscription of their powers and resources. They thought that these boards should have adequate funds and a large measure of independence, and that their jurisdiction should be so limited in area as to ensure local knowledge and interest on the part of the members, and be at the same time a unit well known to the people. For this purpose they suggested the taluka or tahsil as a suitable unit. The system recommended by the Commission is in force in Madras, where, however, the territorial jurisdiction is coterminous with the revenue division. In Bombay the taluka board is universal and is the principal agency in rural Board Administration. In Bengal, in Bihar and Orissa the sub-district boards are merely the agents of the district boards and have restricted powers: The local Governments concerned deprecate such a reconstitution as would involve sapping the vitality of district boards while in entire agreement with the Commission that sufficient use has not hitherto been made of these bodies. The Government of India accept the views of the several local Governments in regard to their own provinces.

ELECTIVE MAJORITY.

District and sub-district boards, in the opinion of the Commission, should contain a large preponderance of elected members, together with a nominated element sufficient to secure the due representation of minorities and of official experience. It will be seen that local Governments in general are in sympathy with the Commission's proposal.

The Commission were of opinion that an official should remain, as he usually is at present, chairman of every district and sub-district board. They considered that the removal of the district and sub-divisional officer from the presidentship of rural boards would have the effect of dissociating them from the general interests of the district in such matters as roads, education, sanitation, etc., and would divorce them from healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion. They differentiated the circumstances of rural boards from those of municipalities, in that the latter are less connected with general district administration, that they have reached a higher level of political education and that the jurisdictional area is much smaller and more compact. All local Governments have accepted his view with which the Government of India are in agreement, though they will have no objection to non-official chairman being retained where such exist, or appointed where a local Government or Administration desires to make the experiment.

BUDGETS AND FINANCIAL CONTROL.

A further recommendation was that rural boards should be given full power to pass their budgets subject only to the maintenance of a prescribed minimum balance. The procedure recommended by the Commission is stated to be already in force in the Bombay Presidency. Other local Governments generally are not prepared to accede to this complete removal of restrictions, although some of them propose some relaxation in the existing rules. The Government of India consider that the present restrictions on the powers of the boards with regard generally to budget expenditure should be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements. The fact that an official is almost invariably president of a rural board and that powers of inspection and control by certain officers of Government are provided under the Acts relating to rural boards should ordinarily, in their opinion, be sufficient safeguards against gross inefficiency or mismanagement.

Special powers of control over rural boards are vested in outside authorities under the existing Acts, and the Commission recommended that these should continue The local Governments in general as well as the Government of India accept this view.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

The Commission recommended the constitution and development of village panchayats possessed with certain administrative powers, with jurisdiction in petty civil and criminal cases, and financed by a portion of the land cess, special grants, receipts from village cattle pounds and markets, and small fees on civil suits. This proposal, favourably commended by the Government of India, who expressed their readiness to acquiesce in some form of permissive taxation, if need be, has in general been sympathetically received. The practical difficulties are, however, felt to be very great in many parts of India. The Government of Burma and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces deprecate the introduction of a system which, in their judgment, is alien to the customs of the people and will not command public confidence Other Governments are willing to experiment, but on different lines.

PANCHAYATS.

The Commission recognised that any policy of establishing panchayats would be the work of many years, and would require great care and discretion, and much patience and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages. The Government of India desire that where any practical scheme can be worked out in co-operation with the people concerned, full experiment should be made on lines approved by the local Government or Administration concerned. Throughout the greater part of India the word "panchayat" is familiar. The lower castes commonly have voluntarily constituted panchayats, to whom they allow quasi-judicial authority in social matters. The more artificial administrative committees such as chaukidari panchayats, local fund unions, and village sanitation and education committees, and, in places even village panchayats, already exist. The spread of co-operative societies and the distribution of Government advances in times of famine and scarcity on joint security are educative influences. Village tribunals for the disposal of petty civil suits have got beyond the experimental stage in some places and are in the experimental stage in others. There is, therefore, some material with which to build. The Government of India agree, however, with the view prominently brought forward by the Bengal District Administration Committee that much will depend on the local knowledge and personality of the officers who may be selected to introduce any scheme.

With this general commendation, the Government of India are content to leave the matter in the hands of local Governments and Administrations. They are disposed to consider that the following general principles indicate the lines on which advance is most likely to be successful:—

(1) The experiments should be made in selected villages or areas larger than a village, where the people in general agree.

(2) Legislation, where necessary, should be permissive and general. The powers and duties of panchayats, whether administrative or judicial, need not and, indeed, should not be identical in every village.

(3) In areas where it is considered desirable to confer judicial as well as administrative functions upon panchayats the same body should exercise both functions.

(4) Existing village administrative committees, such as village sanitation and education committees, should be merged in the village panchayats where these are established.

(5) The jurisdiction of panchayats in judicial cases should ordinarily be permissive but in order to provide inducement to litigants reasonable facilities might be allowed to persons wishing to have their cases decided by panchayats. For instance, court fees, if levied, should be small, technicalities in procedure should be avoided and possibly a speedier execution of decrees permitted.

(6) Powers of permissive taxation may be conferred on panchayats, where desired, subject to the control of the local Government or Administration, but the development of the panchayat system should not be prejudiced by an excessive association with taxation.

(7) The relations of panchayats on the administrative side with other administrative bodies should be clearly defined. If they are financed by district or sub-district boards, there can be no objection to some supervision by such boards.

PRESIDENCY CORPORATIONS

The Commission recommended that all the presidency corporations should be invested with the powers possessed by the Corporation of Bombay, and that the system of administration in force in that city, *viz.*, that of a nominated official Commissioner in combination with an elected chairman, should be extended to the other towns. They also considered that the same privileges should be conferred on the Rangoon Municipality in view of its population, the large future which lies before it, and the strength of its commercial community.

In Calcutta and Madras, the municipal chairman is appointed by Government. In Bombay, he is elected, but the executive administration is vested in a Commissioner nominated by Government. He is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner appointed by the corporation subject to the confirmation of Government. The Commissioner possesses wide executive powers; in some matters he must obtain the sanction of the standing committee (a statutory body, one-third of whose members are nominated by Government); in others again of the corporation. The corporation enjoys a very full discretion in the work of municipal administration; it passes its own budget, and may impose taxation within the limits of the law; and the sanction of Government is necessary only to the appointments of health officer and engineer.

The corporation of Calcutta possesses similarly wide powers. The sanction of Government is, however, required to the execution of works costing one lakh of rupees or more and to the salary of any employee drawing more than Rs. 1,000 a month, as well as to the appointments of health officer and engineer

In Madras, the Government possess numerous powers which are not reserved to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay.

As regards the main proposal of the Commission, the Government of Bengal were in 1909 disposed to agree with the preference expressed for the constitution of the Bombay Municipality in respect of the offices of Municipal Commissioner and chairman, but stated that the point would be considered hereafter, should the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act be undertaken. The Government of Madras agree with the corporation as to the advisability of introducing the Bombay system, and they have no objection to the general emancipation of the corporation from Government control, provided that the Municipal Commissioner is placed in a position substantially as strong as he occupies in Bombay.

The Government of India have accepted in the main the recommendations of the local Governments which will go far towards carrying out the proposals of the Commission. They have expressed to the Government of Madras the opinion that a free hand might be left to the corporation to impose, without the sanction of Government, any tax specifically sanctioned by the Act with regard to which maximum rates have been laid down therein. They consider that in order to provide security of tenure, the health officer, revenue, officer, and engineer should not be removeable without the sanction of Government. In the case both of Calcutta and Madras, the limit of cost of works which may be undertaken without the sanction of Government will be raised to Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs, and, with regard to Calcutta, the Government of Bengal have agreed to remove the restriction requiring the sanction of Government to salaries carrying more than Rs. 1,000 a month. The appointments of health officer and engineer will continue to require this sanction.

With regard to Rangoon, the Government of Burma is not prepared to make the

(*Continued on page 10.*)

PEACE RUMOURS.

AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND TURKEY.

NO BASIS FOR ANY NEGOTIATIONS YET.

Dr. E. J. Dillon writes as follows from Rome on April 5 to the "Manchester Guardian":—

Rumours of Austria's desire for a separate peace and of informal overtures to Russia for its attainment have been frequent of late, and in some cases are accompanied by interesting details. I have refrained on principle from taking notice of them, because, being in contact with sources of information worthy of implicit confidence, I am absolutely certain they are devoid of foundation in fact.

Austria, as soon as she perceived the magnitude of the conflict which she was instrumental in provoking, would gladly have composed her differences with Russia; but Germany burned her boats and precipitated the war. Since then the Austrian Emperor and the Government have displayed attachment towards their ally under trying conditions, and they are to-day as far removed from an inclination to break away from Germany as they were at the outset. The Emperor proclaims himself a German potentate, and is resolved to act the part at every cost. The question of separate peace has, therefore, never been considered even speculatively.

I made this announcement some months ago. I am in possession of fresh information which warrants me in repeating it with emphasis to-day.

AN UNDERCURRENT IN HUNGARY.

From Budapest I am assured, on equally trustworthy authority, that no member of the Cabinet or party entertains at present views on the subject differing materially from those held in Vienna. The differences between the two Governments which have occasionally arisen during the campaign turned upon secondary matters which had no bearing upon this topic. Moreover, while it would be rash to assert that the political leaders of the Hungarian nation will adhere to this or that principle in defiance of events which, especially affecting their own people, might call for exceptional treatment, it seems highly probable that Count Tisza's Cabinet will perservere steadfastly in its fidelity to the German alliance.

On the other hand, I have positive and personal knowledge that certain Hungarian politicians who have no connection with the Government are, and have been for some time, turning over in their minds the effect of certain eventualities upon the attitude of Hungary towards her enemies and ally. If, for instance, the Russian army should completely defeat the Austro-Hungarian troops in the Carpathians, overrun the Hungarian plains, and advance on Budapest, then, according to these patriots, it would behove the nation's leaders to consider the most efficacious means of providing for the future weal of the Hungarian State with minds untrammelled by extrinsic considerations, however hallowed by tradition these might be. After all, Hungary's present ties are only the means to an end, and if this end ceases to be desirable or if the means heretofore effective were to become useless, the ties would be severed by the force of circumstances which it would be folly to ignore. This view, it should not be forgotten, which is held only by a group of persons who at present have no political power, is purely speculative, and refers to a set of conditions which are not yet realised.

THE TURKISH CABINET'S BELIEF.

With regard to Turkey's alleged eagerness to conclude a separate peace and the tentative efforts about to be made in Switzerland, in which the new Russian Ambassador to the Quirinal is expected to take part, I am enabled to state that they are as misleading as the stories afloat about Austria's proposals. Djavid Bey has not a peace mission neither has Halil Bey. The status of Halil in the Young Turkish party is, however, to my knowledge much more influential than that of Djavid, who is estecmed only for his mastery of financial problems. At the same time the belief prevails among members of the Cabinet that all is not yet lost, and that if the fortune of war sohuld frown upon them they can always appease the wrath of their adversaries by submission and obtain, if not complete forgiveness, at least lenient treatment and more or less acceptable terms. They do not yet realise nor believe that defeat will connote the disappearance of Ottoman rule from Euorpe and also from Asia.

The new Russian Ambassador to the Quirinal has not yet arrived at Rome and has no powers to treat with Djavid, Halil, or other representatives of Turkey. The Italian Ambassador to Paris, Signor Tittoni, is now in Rome, but his presence is due solely to his own desire to be here this year, as every other year, during Easter. Naturally he has long conversations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but his journey was undertaken for personal reasons.

THE GERMANS IN ITALY.

The evening papers announce in large characters that German subjects are being advised by their own Government to quit Italy and return to the Fatherland, but the only fact adduced in confirmation is that the German Consul at San Remo has advised those of his countrymen who are not detained by their affairs to leave for Germany.

In Capri and some other places elaborately-built concrete emplacements for the heaviest artillery have been discovered in villas rented by German subjects.

With reference to the report that a search is being made for three hundred German subjects in Calcutta, who have escaped supervision in interment, it is denied that the Calcutta Police are searching for any Germans who were resident there before the war. Those of military age are at Ahmednagar and there are only a very small number of others. German ladies are mostly going hills for the hot weather.

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THE 13.5 IN. BRITISH NAVAL GUN.

Reproduced from the "Illustrate London News."

The picture shows Middies seated on the barrels of two 13.5 inch guns. Each gun is over 37 feet long, weighs 79 tons, and fires a shell of 11 cwt. Sixteen of the British super-Dreadnoughts and battle cruisers carry this gun.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

concessions recommended. The circumstances of Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon are in many respects widely different, and the Government of India defer, at any rate at present to the views of the local Government on this point. But they observe, as a general proposition, that in cities where there is a responsible public press and representation in the Provincial councils, the case for entrusting large powers and extended freedom to the municipal bodies appears to be specially strong.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The suggestion that Government control over rural boards and municipalities should be exercised in each Province by a Local Government Board, which should contain a proportion of non-official members, was not accepted by the Commission. They considered that, since their proposals would greatly reduce the outside control exercised over the proceedings of municipal and rural boards and would provide for the delegation in large measure of such powers of guidance as are necessary to Commissioners and other local officers, no benefit would be derived from the creation of a special controlling board of this nature. The Government of India also are not prepared to support the proposal, which is not only unnecessary in the opinion of the local Governments consulted but is undesirable as tending to perpetuate the very centralisation in local affairs, which it is the object of Government to diminish.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council hopes that this declaration of policy may lead to steady and sound progress, without hampering local Governments and Administrations or unduly fettering local self-government. It is designed to mark a definite advance in devolution and political education. His Excellency in Council trusts that it will be interpreted in the spirit in which it is framed, a spirit of prudent boldness, calculating risks but not afraid to take them in the cause of progress.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

QUESTION OF SETTLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit charged Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. Pirojshah J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, and Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the defence.

Mr. Payne, continuing his address, discussed the charge of the accused having published the articles complained of with the intention of harming the reputation of the Zoroastrian Conference. Counsel submitted that the reputation, that the Conference intended to handle religious questions of a controversial character notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary, made by the President of the first Conference, was perfectly well-established. A comparative lull for three years followed the first Conference but then again some leading members of that body were noticed busily canvassing in public the very questions that were distasteful to the majority of the community. The members of the Conference had gained for themselves a reputation in excess of any imputations which were contained in the articles. Replying to the Court's enquiry why he said so, Mr. Payne said their own actions had given them a reputation of attempting to first religious reforms on an unwilling community and had given them a reputation of being an association formed for the purpose especially of obtaining the admission of aliens into the Zoroastrian religion. Besides, it was not the "Jam-e-Jamshed" that had opened the attack. When Sardar Dastur Kaikobad went to Rangoon to perform a "Navjote" ceremony, there was an agitation there by the Rangoon Parsis who objected to the ceremony. That agitation was taken up by the "Parsi" which brought the controversy to Bombay and made it an excuse for a violent attack on Sir Dinshah Davar, the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and others. The "Jame" then took up the cudgels and though it accused the Conference of sympathising with the Rangoon "Navjote" it did so in studiously moderate language until they got to the article of the 16th April, 1914, containing the reference to "lepers." The article published in the "Parsi" on the 12th April, 1914, compared to the article of the 16th April in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" was most scurrilous. The article in the "Jame" was written in self-defence to hit back the attack of the "Parsi" and not to defame the Conference.

"GERMAN KULTUR."

Continuing, Mr. Payne said his real defence was that the articles were privileged and came within exceptions 3 and 8 of section 499. The attitude taken up by the members of the Conference in this case resembled that adopted by the Germans. They said: "Our Kultur is better than your culture. Don't oppose it. If you do you will suffer the penalty of the law." The word "lepers" should not be taken in its literal sense. It was merely extravagance of language. It was admitted that it was bad taste to use that expression and the defence apologised for it. But reprehensible though that expression might be it was not defamatory in law.

"SCHEMING TRICKS."

Dealing with the article in the "Jame," charging the promoters of the Conference with resorting to "scheming tricks," Mr. Payne submitted that the conduct and actions of the leaders of the Conference were such as to create an impression in the mind of the writer that there was no sincerity in their protestations. The Conference leaders had made use of the Iranian Association, whose promoters were among the prominent members of the Conference, to propagate their ideas which the Conference dared not openly avow. Mr. D. M. Madon was for some time Secretary of both the bodies, and he had, through the Iranian Association, preached that the Zoroastrian religion was not a revealed religion. They also wanted the community to accept the Rangoon "Navjote." The reference about "demons" only meant that a hope was expressed that the evil spirit which influenced the Conference to propagate these doctrines might be broken. It meant, as Sardar Dastur Kaikobad put it, the "demon of the Conference" and not "the Conference demons" as alleged by the prosecution. The real meaning of the terms "Mazdak" and "Mani" was not generally known by the Parsis. Even Sir Dinshah Davar did not know it, and he thought they were some mythological characters. The common acceptance of the terms was that they were people holding heretic views. His clients did not pretend to be more than ordinary people and they used the expressions in that sense. It was not defamatory to call a man a heretic. The articles were privileged and written in good faith.

The Magistrate enquired if, in the event of its being held that the four complainants in the case only were the aggrieved parties, the accused would be willing to abide by the suggested terms of the settlement.

Mr. Payne replied in the affirmative.

The Magistrate then asked if the complainants were willing.

Mr. Velinker said he would ascertain the views of his clients and let the Court know their view at the next hearing.

The case was adjourned.

DACOITIES NEAR CALCUTTA.

ARREST OF FOUR UP-COUNTRY RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Four up-countrymen in the employ of the Eastern Bengal State Railway were arrested on Saturday at Sealdah in connection with the recent dacoities at Koikhali in 24 Pargannas. Prior to their arrest the Police searched the railway quarters at Sealdah and it is stated to have recovered a quantity of stolen property.

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THE FIRE ON THE TOURAINE

ARREST IN PARIS OF A GERMAN FINANCIER.

An important arrest has been made in Paris, says the "Matin," in connection with the outbreak of fire which occurred on March 7 on board the French liner Touraine while crossing from New York to Havre.

When the Touraine arrived at Havre a committee of experts was designated by the Governor, Admiral Charlier, to inquire into the possible causes of the fire by collecting such material evidence as would enable them to build up at least a hypothesis.

The committee settled several points; first the fire could only have been caused by the explosion of a detonating body. On this point the passengers and crew agreed with the experts. The explosion had been extremely violent for cabin doors had been torn away. On the other hand, the explosion had occurred in hold No. 2, where the first-class luggage was stored. Unless, therefore, the explosive was already in one of the trunks when the ship left port, it must have been placed there on the voyage by a criminal hand.

All the passengers who could be got at were carefully examined on the strength of this report. A clue was at once obtained.

First-class passengers recalled a conversation which had taken place one evening in connection with the German threat to sink all vessels crossing the war zone. One of the speakers had remarked with a wicked smile:

"Oh, this threat will soon extend beyond the war zone. Germany is powerful enough to do all she wants. Why, this very boat might, before reaching the war zone, have to call in the aid of the ship's ambulance attendants to look after the passengers!"

These words were considered by many to be in bad taste, but no other significance was attached to them at the time.

The man who used them was named Raymond Swoboda, 38 years of age. He had signed as an American subject, financier by profession, going to Paris. The police had no difficulty in tracing Swoboda (who is not a stranger in Paris financial circles, though he was believed to be, not an American, but a Russian) to a hotel in the Avenue Kleber, but there they found the bird had flown.

Swoboda had in the meantime, removed to a hotel in the Rue de Rivoli. Here he was arrested three days ago. His luggage, on being searched, revealed suspicious circumstances.

A voluminous correspondence in German seems to establish, says the "Matin," that Swoboda, who embarked as an American citizen on the Touraine, had been charged to blow up that vessel.

SIKH SIGHTSEERS.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' VISIT TO LONDON.

The arrangements for giving convalescent Indian officers and sepoys an opportunity to see the capital of the Empire before returning to the front were resumed during mail week, after having been suspended for some weeks for military reasons.

On April 9, a party of 20 Sikhs came from Barton-on-Sea, the refitting station for Indians, and spent an enjoyable day in sight-seeing under the leadership of Colonel A. P. D. Harris, Indian Army. They were taken in a motor char-a-banc to the Tower, St. Paul's Cathedral (where they reverently visited the tomb of Lord Roberts in the crypt), Whitehall, the Houses of Parliament, and Buckingham Palace. By permission of the King they were taken over the Royal Mews, and their keen interest in the horses, carriages, and motor-cars of his Majesty was shown by the eager questions they put. The company afterwards dined at the Indian Centre, 21, Cromwell-road, the food being prepared by an Indian cook. Part of the afternoon was spent at one of the large West-end stores, and the party left soon afterwards for the return journey to Hampshire. The arrangements were under the general direction of Major P. G. Shewell, of the India Office. To-day a party of 20 Hindus will be similarly entertained, and next week there will be two further batches of visitors.

The arrangements made some time ago for slightly wounded Indians to remain in France have removed the possibility of pressure upon the special hospital accommodation for them here. They are no longer received at Netley, and it is understood that the two Government hospitals at Brockenhurst and the one at Bournemouth will be closed, or rearranged for British troops. There is reason to believe that the retention in France of wounded Indians will be extended to serious cases, and the question of providing for them at Marseilles is under consideration. It may be recalled that the original intention to send them all there was given up, as the French authorities were then, in view of the railway congestion, unable to arrange for prompt transport from the front.

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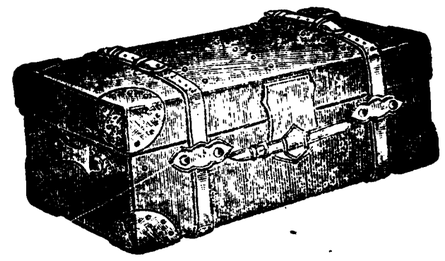

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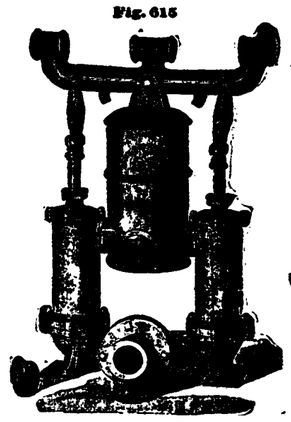

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